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No. 2586

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NEW PROJECT TO REDUCE ENERGY WASTE IN CENTRAL AMERICA

Guatemala PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 28 Aug 82 p 6

[Article: "Central America Must Conserve Energy"]

[Text] Higher oil prices will force considerable reductions.

Central America is encountering an urgent need to reduce its energy consumption to the utmost and to that end a plan is being considered that was discussed this week in Guatemala by the Central American Industrial and Technical Research Institute, ICAITI, and the Regional Office For Central American and Panamanian Programs, ROCAP.

According to the background data contained in the plan, the countries of the Central American area have experienced serious economic deterioration as a result of the cost of energy, caused by oil prices.

The cost of imported oil consumed by Central America has increased greatly during the past 20 years and most alarmingly during the past 10 years.

In 1960 the cost of imported fuel for Central America amounted to \$41 million, whereas in 1981 the cost increased to \$77 million.

The increasing cost of imported fuel has critically worsened the Central American balance of payments. The cost of oil importations in 1981 represented almost 62 percent of the currency obtained from the exportation of coffee, which is the area's chief source of currency.

Industry, the sector that has contributed most dynamically to the economic development of the area, consumes almost a third of the area's imported oil. According to the plan, a greater effort is therefore necessary to improve efficiency in the field of energy consumption.

The Plan

In view of this situation, the ICAITI-ROCAP plan to improve the efficiency of energy utilization in the area tends to reduce the balance of Central American and Panamanian payments.

It specifies that its proposal is to improve the efficiency of industry's use of energy and to thus reduce industrial consumption of imported oil, through the introduction of energy experts, conservation methods, and equipment that will utilize energy more efficiently.

It adds that efficient utilization of oil will be improved not only through the reduction of direct consumption of oil and its derivatives, but also through better use of equipment and the utilization of waste products for alternate sources of energy.

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CSO: 3010/2317

GUATEMALA, HONDURAS SIGN TRADE AGREEMENT

Guatemala PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 28 Aug 82 p 79

[Text] An agreement was signed last night by the ministers of economy of both countries.

Last night, at 2120 hours, an agreement was signed here by the ministers of economy of our country and of Honduras, Julio Matheu and Gustavo Alfaro respectively, which will re-establish trade between both countries, beginning at 0000 hours on this coming 1 September.

The agreement refers to the products contained in the attached list of trade stipulations between Guatemala and Honduras, and that were the subject of a cash surety deposit to guarantee the amount of customs duties and the economic stabilization tax by Guatemala on 30 July and 10 August of this year, and denial of penetration by Honduras to that country on 2 August.

It was further agreed that, based on the second stipulation of the above mentioned trade agreement, beginning on the cited date, there will be a change in the treatment of duties for the following products:

Free entry for tomato juice and unspecified vegetable juices. Also, for tomato sauce: 5 percent until 31 December of the present year; 3 percent from 1 January to 31 August 1983; and free entry beginning 1 September 1983. In addition, for corn oil, 5 percent (previously it was 10 percent); for unspecified furniture made of wood, a decrease from 15 to 10 percent.

The ministers said that, with respect to strengthening trade relations between both countries, Honduras pledges to implement the internal procedures needed to expedite the importation licenses and payments referred to in resolution No 38, of 13 May 1982, and issued jointly by the secretariat of Economy, Treasury, and Public Credit and the Central Bank, and will promptly reciprocate the treatment accorded by the Bank of Guatemala to goods coming from Honduras.

They also agreed to establish a permanent bilateral commission, to be presided over by the vice ministers or undersecretaries in charge of economic

integration, or by officials designated by them. This commission may be complemented by other officials that may be considered desirable, according to the question to be treated, so that commitments may be reviewed in periodic meetings and so that pertinent reductions may be agreed upon, in accordance with the second stipulation of the trade agreement, and any other topics relative to the functioning of trade between both countries.

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CSO: 3010/2317

CARIBBEAN LEADERS DISCUSS REGIONAL SECURITY

FL180125 Bridgetown CANA in English 2354 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, 17 Sep CANA--Government leaders from four Eastern Caribbean countries--Barbados, St Vincent, St Lucia and Dominica--spent 3 hours in closed door discussions here today on regional security matters.

The talks, at the invitation of the Barbados Government, centered on long-mooted proposals for a joint coast guard and fisheries protection service for the Eastern Caribbean island chain, conference sources said.

Prime Minister Tom Adams of Barbados, John Compton of St Lucia and Eugenia Charles of Dominica as well as Deputy Prime Minister Hudson Tannis of St Vincent, attended the meeting at government headquarters. They were accompanied by senior police officials, and in the case of Barbados by the army chief, Colonel Rudyard Lewis.

Conference sources said the meeting discussed the logistics of the scheme and there was consensus that the four islands would cooperate in the venture and investigate whether other territories in the area wished to participate.

The joint coast guard service would aim primarily at discouraging smuggling and external threats, as well as spearheading sea rescue operations.

Of the four islands only Barbados and St Vincent now have functioning coast guard systems. The other two territories are in the process of setting up their own operations.

The non-Barbadian police officials, who with their leaders flew in here today, also toured Barbados coast guard facilities and will stay on tomorrow for further discussion at the official level and a closer look at local equipment.

Mr Compton was accompanied by Deputy Police Commissioner Cuthbert Phillips, Miss Charles by Acting Commissioner Ensley Pierre and Mr Tannis by Commissioner Ben Jackson. The government leaders have agreed to meet again in a month or two. Mr Compton, Miss Charles and Mr Tannis are all due to fly back home tomorrow.

CSO: 3025/1156

MEXICO-VENEZUELA OIL CONCESSIONS EXTENDED 1 YEAR

FL171830 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 14 Sep 82 p 1

[By Jewel Brathwaite]

[Text] The joint Venezuela-Mexico oil facility under which Barbados and either other Caribbean and Central American states are receiving petroleum at concessionary terms, has been extended for another year.

Announcing this yesterday was Venezuela's Ambassador to Barbados Mr Ivan Gabaldon who said that the presidents of the two Latin American republics renewed the deal agreement last month.

The deal signed in 1980 would have expired at the end of this year. It had come at a time when persistent increases in oil prices were creating problems for most developing states.

Under the scheme, recipient countries are paying for 70 per cent of their oil imports in hard currency, while the other 30 per cent is being converted into loans for a 5-year period and carry an annual interest rate of 4 per cent.

Should these loans be used in economic development projects, especially relating to the energy sector, the repayment period will be extended up to 20 years with an interest rate of 2 per cent.

One other condition relating to the agreement is that beneficiary countries shall continue to make efforts toward rationalising their domestic hydrocarbon consumption and to promote domestic energy production.

Recipient countries are Barbados, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, and Dominican Republic.

However, because of the high grade Mexican crude which cannot be refined at the small Mobil refinery here, Venezuela has been supplying to Barbados, the Mexican supplies along with Caracas.

The deal was first signed in San Jose, Costa Rica.

The renewal of the agreement has come at a time when Mexico is currently passing through its worst economic crisis, but Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo said his country will continue to honour its economic agreements with developing countries.

The ambassador said the deal was crucial to Venezuela's links with developing countries in the Caribbean.

CSO: 3025/1156

COUNTRY SECTION

ANTIGUA

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO IRAQ--St Johns, Antigua, 20 Sep (CANA)--Antigua and Barbuda has appointed businessman Ramez Hadeed as its first non-resident ambassador to Iraq, government officials here have said. Mr Hadeed will travel to Baghdad in late October to present his credentials. [Text] [FL210227 Bridgetown CANA in English 1628 GMT 20 Sep 82]

CSO: 3298/1100

INVESTIGATION LAUNCHED INTO VENEZUELA 'INTERFERENCE'

FL181749 Bridgetown CANA in English 1727 GMT 18 Sep 82

[By Dennis Sehon]

[Text] St John, Antigua, 18 Sep CANA--The Antigua and Barbuda Government has launched investigation into allegations of Venezuelan interference into the country's internal affairs, Foreign Minister Lester Bird has told CANA.

The announcement follows charges by junior foreign minister, Hugh Marshall, that Caracas was giving financial support to former Premier George Walter who heads the newly formed opposition United People's Movement here.

Mr Marshall told a public meeting this week that the Venezuela Government, through the Caracas-based Latin American conference of Trade Unions (CLAT), was funding Mr Walter with 2,000 dollars every month "to disrupt the economy of this young nation."

However, an official of the Venezuelan Embassy here, Luis Navarro, denied the charges, saying it was the first time he was hearing about the matter and stressing he had never seen Mr Walter.

Senor Navarro also explained that the Venezuela Government had no say in the running of CLAT which, he said, had friends all over the world to whom it gave financial assistance.

The junior foreign minister had also said that Mr Walter had made three visits to the South American country so far this year, adding that he was quoted as saying there that should his party gain power in Antigua and Barbuda, this country's policies toward Caracas would change.

Mr Marshall alleged too that the former Premier, jailed under the current Vere Bird regime but later freed of the corruption charges, had promised to support Venezuela in its territorial dispute with neighbouring Guyana.

The government member also accused Cuba and North Korea of financially aiding the leftist Antigua Caribbean Liberation Movement (ACLM) here, in what he said was the group's attempt to disrupt the country.

CSO: 3025/1156

COLUMNIST EVALUATES BRITISH POSTWAR STRATEGY ON FALKLANDS

Buenos Aires CONVICCION in Spanish 23 Aug 82 p 11

[Article by Martin Olivera: "London's Winks Cannot Deceive Anyone"]

[Text] "The fox knows because he is a fox but he knows more because he is old," according to an old proverb. It seems to apply well to British diplomacy and not to the State Department technocrats, according to diplomatic sources in Buenos Aires.

No one in the diplomatic world can ignore the fact that the United Kingdom and the United States exist. Therefore, they cannot fall into the temptation of saying: "After what they did to us, it is better not to even mention them." Of course, this does not mean: "We will treat them as if nothing happened." Much happened and a lot of blood of Argentine youths remained in the Malvinas.

The "quid" is to choose the most appropriate path, determining the level of relationship that can be maintained and the appropriate organisms or levels for this new stage. In the specific case of the United Kingdom, everything indicates that the only official vehicle to initiate future negotiations is the United Nations. In the case of Washington, it is necessary to wait for gestures.

However, while the Palacio San Martin defines its strategy, the State Department is trying to understand what happened and what it should do with Latin America and the IMF now. The bank pools are trying to ward off this dangerous wave of independence that can leave them with many uncollected notes. London began to act without caring too much what its protective partners in NATO do.

Key Man

"If they told me to dive into the United Kingdom and find the appropriate man to sound out different Argentine and Latin American circles, I would not hesitate to pick Raymond William Whitney." A veteran expert of British "insides" stated this days ago, referring to the parliamentarian who met with three Argentine bankers in Montevideo.

Whitney not only worked in Argentina for 4 years (1968-1972) but later continued to be involved in the Malvinas conflict until he became one of the main

British experts on the matter. People with good memories will remember that, as president of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Conservative Party, he pushed for a series of private meetings with people attached to the government and financial and business sectors of our country to try to find a negotiated solution to the Malvinas conflict.

Whitney's speech at the first parliamentary debate after 2 April can be recalled. In spite of agreeing with the wrath of his colleagues, he opposed the hasty deployment of the "Task Force" to the South Atlantic.

What does Whitney want or, more precisely, who sent Whitney?

With respect to the second part of the question, it can be stated that the mission is "unofficial" but was winked at by the conservative government and received a great deal of input from the Foreign Office. It is necessary to keep in mind that two internal lines coexist inside the conservative administration that push for control of the party. One--the hardliners--is represented by Margaret Thatcher; it still does not seem ready for postwar times. The other is the wing led by Francis Pym--the moderates--which seeks to mend fences with Latin America. Whitney works for the latter.

As to why he came, it is valid to state that Whitney's original intention was not to go to Montevideo but to come to Buenos Aires. He had to give up that idea when he received reports that conditions were not propitious nor will be for a long time for a visit by any British official. Apparently, his mission is based on two pillars:

- a) To seek a way to end the mutual economic blockade that concerns London banking involved in many credit pools in our country; and
- b) To demonstrate the desire for some "flexibility" in positions in order not to lose more points--read business--on the continent.

Reviewing the history of the last two centuries a little, surely London aspires once again to win Latin America commercially from the United States, exploiting the lack of reaction of its partners.

What is clear is that London winked and that wink cannot be used now by private sectors and interests. It must be analyzed, studied and exploited by a strategy that the country feels is most appropriate, not forgetting that the war continues and will continue until the Malvinas are returned.

Washington Did Not Understand

Different from its mother country, Washington does not seem to have elaborated any postwar strategy yet since it still has not understood that the differences are not only with the Argentine Government but with the Argentine people.

According to certain indications in Washington, it might be felt that since this is a transitional government, it is necessary to wait for elections in order to have valid spokesmen. This interpretation can act as a boomerang, hindering a possible understanding between the two nations even more.

A politician already experienced in several campaigns reflected yesterday that if the United States does not make a grand gesture toward Argentina, the politicians will be forced to win votes by using "anti-Yankeeism" as a battle flag. This would not facilitate dialogue after 1984.

The massive Argentine foreign debt must not be ignored. In order not to run the risk of merely spinning their wheels, the banks must push until after the elections when "political refinancing" can be sought.

The world of finances is pragmatic and protects itself. London is pragmatic, unscrupulous and, consequently, acts. Washington still did not understand the reality of its critical situation facing Argentina and Latin America.

Argentina must evaluate these elements to draw up the strategy that protects its permanent objectives most, without forgetting that what happened in the Malvinas forces us to continue fighting.

Let us not fall into the trap of the fox that winks in order to take advantage.

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CSO: 3010/2321

AMBASSADOR TO UN ON PROPOSALS CONCERNING FALKLANDS ISSUE

Buenos Aires SOMOS in Spanish 10 Sep 82 pp 44-45

[Interview with Carlos Muniz, Argentine ambassador to the United Nations; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] What exactly is Mexico's proposal asking the UN General Assembly to give an opinion on the Malvinas?

[Answer] There is not yet a concrete proposal nor can we say that Mexico will be the country presenting the proposal.

[Question] Nevertheless, for weeks a Mexican proposal has been mentioned.

[Answer] That country took the initiative to ask that the Malvinas issue be included in the discussions of the next UN General Assembly. It was supported by 20 Latin American countries.

[Question] Well then, what is the situation?

[Answer] At this time, the possibility of presenting a proposal which is in the initial stage is being studied. The objective is to urge both parties to resume negotiations on the islands, keeping in mind the United Nations, Security Council and Movement of Nonaligned Countries resolutions on decolonization.

[Question] It is clear, then, that the proposal was not yet formally presented at the United Nations.

[Answer] That is true. It will be considered soon when the Falklands issue is debated. Right now, 20 Latin American foreign ministers have asked to include the topic in the full assembly.

[Question] Was there a favorable response?

[Answer] That is not known yet. The assembly council that meets on the 22nd of this month will have to decide whether the topic will be discussed in the full assembly or whether it will go to the so-called Fourth Committee. I think that, heeding a request by so many foreign ministers, the council will decide to include it in the full assembly. Anyway, if the Fourth Committee considers it, the assembly will also have to discuss it.

[Question] In the meantime, what is the United Kingdom doing?

[Answer] It is assumed that it is acting in opposition. We are trying to have our position better understood and we are working for a resolution favoring the resumption of negotiations. We know that the United Kingdom has its own interests. We do not ignore the fact that it applied and is applying pressure on many countries.

[Question] What can be achieved by a recommendation from the assembly favoring negotiations?

[Answer] Although a recommendation cannot be carried out by only one of the parties, a UN resolution would have moral strength and would be a clear statement of the majority of the nations.

[Question] And if it falls on deaf ears?

[Answer] We know that there is not enough power to impose sanctions or to demand fulfillment of its resolutions on the international level. The power of the United Nations to demand compliance is limited, especially when applied to the more powerful countries. The example of the veto of the Security Council delegates demonstrates how difficult it is to sanction a powerful country, one of the big powers. However, the meaning of a moral sanction by the international community cannot be ignored.

[Question] It is said that another 150 years can pass with only a moral sanction.

[Answer] To avoid this, it is necessary to continue fighting and improving the international organisms. That is the big problem. In the long run, however, I think that law will progress and the international community will abide by the legal norms. Also it becomes increasingly difficult for the big powers not to respect UN decisions.

[Question] The United Kingdom insists on and pressures for a total end to hostilities. What is being sought?

[Answer] It is necessary for the United Kingdom to also cease in the use of force. It still maintains a great part of its fleet, submarines and soldiers on the Falklands. This all must be withdrawn. Those measures must be taken care of so that we can begin to speak in other terms. We were not the ones who placed that fleet or created this difficult situation that we face today. We cannot be asked for concrete measures as long as there is no decision or goodwill in the other party.

[Question] It is assumed that the proposal for resumed negotiations will receive the support of the Latin American countries. Is that true?

[Answer] It is assumed that it will receive that support. A few days ago, at the request of the Latin American representatives that are permanent members or observers of the Movement of Nonaligned Countries, the Malvinas issue was

considered to be common to all Latin America. Solidarity is widespread in that atmosphere.

[Question] This seems like little to some.

[Answer] It is not. There is progress in greater solidarity and participation of other Latin American countries in the Caribbean area. I think we are going to have greater support as the Malvinas issue becomes known in depth. Our next step is to present a report at the plenary meeting of the nonaligned countries.

[Question] What will the other countries do?

[Answer] In the first place, it will be necessary to overcome the British influence. The final position that they might adopt depends on the proposal put to vote there.

[Question] That is France's position.

[Answer] Any country, not only France, needs a very concrete idea of a proposal in order to decide on it. In some cases, there is a more or less shared idea. At this time, it is premature to say what the position of each country will be.

[Question] Are you confident or not?

[Answer] Of course, I am very confident, especially because we work with the certainty of defending a just cause. There are still talks to be held. A final opinion on the results cannot be given because several stages must be fulfilled first.

[Question] Was there any type of rapprochement with the United States?

[Answer] I understand that there are talks. The concrete task of the United States falls to the Argentine Embassy in Washington.

[Question] Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo will discuss the Falklands during his trip to the United Kingdom. What might happen?

[Answer] I don't know. I spoke with Colombo when he was in Buenos Aires. I could verify the goodwill and willingness of the Italian Government to try to be with Argentina in the United Nations and support a proposal presented in the terms more or less being discussed.

[Question] How many votes will achieve a resolution favorable to the Argentine position?

[Answer] Two-thirds if the subject is considered important by the assembly council. The United Nations has 157 member countries. In that case, it could mean 100 votes or perhaps a little less, depending on the number of delegates present.

[Question] What if it is considered a common topic?

[Answer] We want it to be considered like that. In that case, the recommendation could win by a simple majority.

[Question] Are you pessimistic or optimistic?

[Answer] I am optimistic, but not overconfident.

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CSO: 3010/2321

BRIEFS

NEW BRAZILIAN ENVOY--The Brazilian ambassador to the Bahamas, Mr Ovidio de Andrade Mello, presented his letter of credence to the governor general Sir Gerald Cash at Government House today. [Text] [FL231845 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 23 Sep 82]

OIL SPILL COMMITTEE--Transport Minister Philip Bethel says an oil spill contingency planning committee has been formed on the advice of the International Maritime Organization. The committee is made up of representatives of various oil companies in the Bahamas and representatives of concerned ministries and departments. These people would formulate a plan of action for oil spill preparedness which will be mobilized in the event of a major spill in Bahamian waters. [Text] [FL231845 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 23 Sep 82]

NEW DEFENSE FORCE COMMANDER--Senior Commander (Lyon Smith), has taken over the command of the defense force based at Coral Harbor. Commander (Smith) relieves Capt G. D. Mathews, whose service with the defense board expires at the end of October. Commander (Smith) recently returned from England where he successfully completed a course at the Royal Naval Staff College in London. He is the first Bahamian to attend that college and is now second in command of the Royal Bahamas Defense Corps. [Text] [FL171530 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 17 Sep 82]

CSO: 3298/1102

BRIEFS

TELEPHONE COMPANY FINANCIAL AGREEMENT--Bridgetown, Barbados, 17 Sep (CANA)--The Barbados Telephone Company (BTC) has signed a 12,600,000 dollar (one BDS dollar : 50 cents U.S.) financing agreement with the Export Development Corporation (EDC) of Canada to support an equipment purchase from Northern Telecom International Limited (NTIL) of Toronto, it was announced here today. The announcement from the Canadian High Commission said that the purchase involves the supply of modern digital switching equipment and related transmission facilities which will be integrated into the Barbados company's existing network. [Excerpt] [FL181821 Bridgetown CANA in English 2120 GMT 17 Sep 82]

OIL PRODUCTION MOVES UPWARD--Bridgetown, Barbados, 18 Sep (CANA)--Crude oil production in Barbados, which fell by 30.8 percent in 1981 over the previous year's figure, is moving upward again following a switch from deep to shallow drilling, a government statement said. The statement, released following a visit this week by Junior Energy Minister Clyde Griffith to the state-run oilfield, at Woodbourne, Eastern Barbados, said production in August stood at 700 barrels a day, against 383 barrels in January. [Excerpt] [FL181821 Bridgetown CANA in English 1630 GMT 18 Sep 82]

CSO: 3298/1100

INVESTIGATIONS DIRECTOR PAREDES CONDEMNS TERRORISM

Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 25 Aug 82 p C 3

[Report on talk by Gen (ret) Fernando Paredes, director of investigations, at Andres Bello Diplomatic Academy, 24 August 1982]

[Text] "Terrorism is an act of the devil, carried out by infernal subjects who do not hesitate to kill absolutely innocent people and who do not respect any kind of principles, whether they are ethical, moral, religious or legal. Their only goal is to cause terror and fear, and they threaten the people, attacking the natural rights of man, which are life, bodily safety, health and freedom." They were the words of Gen (ret) Fernando Paredes, director of investigations, in a speech in which he analyzed that type of crime from an international point of view.

He pointed out that terror interferes with the adequate development of the basic elements of a social organization, which are man as an individual, the family and the intermediate social groups between the individual and the state.

In addition, he said that on the individual level, the mass of citizens who feel threatened live in a constant state of personal insecurity, which causes serious emotional upsets that translate into reduced productivity and labor unrest. He also stated that fear of extremist activities has a definite effect in that it alters interpersonal relationships, whether by restriction of normal social activities or from fear that something may happen to one of the members of the group. "In addition," he said, "this may have an unexpected result in the future if one has lived his childhood or youth in an atmosphere of instability and fear."

Present Situation

"For all these reasons it is the duty of all the Chilean people to join, insofar as they are able and in the very place where they carry on their activities, the struggle that is developing into a war within the peace against subversion and terrorism, for only in this way will we be able to preserve for this country, which our children will inherit, order, justice, prosperity, peace and the most precious thing that man has, freedom."

General Paredes also said that the fall of Salvador Allende's government put an end to an immoral and ruinous administration, which from the beginning attacked the highest values of the nation and the state of law. "For all Chileans this meant a second independence; however, for the Kremlin and its satellite countries, this event was a mortal blow, since up to that time no country in the world which had fallen under Communist dictatorship had been able to free itself or recover its freedom," he added.

He said that as a result the Soviet Union immediately organized the most gigantic, worldwide campaign the world has ever seen against any country to discredit the Chilean Armed Forces and the legitimate government of the republic.

"In addition, its agents and activists, especially trained for the purpose, began in Chile a subversive movement aimed at overthrowing Gen Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, the legitimate president of the country. In this internal campaign, it was noted that agents who infiltrated the Church managed to get some of the highest-ranking prelates of the Catholic Church in Chile to ally themselves with the Marxist parties which ostensibly represented our government's position."

Organization

In addition he said that it is interesting to observe the structure and organization of the terrorists grouped under the MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left], since, he said, it is run on a plan based on what may be called compartmentalization. He explained that in the movement the individual enters as a sympathizer, and after he has completed a few missions he is accredited as a trustworthy person and is admitted as a member candidate.

As a member candidate the subject must undertake new missions, more dangerous than those undertaken previously, and also receives Marxist-type political instruction, he explained.

Finally, he said that for the moment we can live in relative peace, because at this time the MIR has been totally destroyed and dismembered; many of its members are in prison and others have been killed in combat. However, in spite of this the organization continues to be a potentially serious threat.

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CSO: 3010/2253

PINOCHET ADDRESSES OFFICERS AT ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATION

Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 24 Aug 82 p C2

[Speech by Chilean President Augusto Pinochet at a luncheon in his honor at the Military School; 23 August 1982]

[Text] "With the simplicity becoming a soldier, I look at my army today with deep emotion, and I stand to receive your tribute on the occasion of another anniversary of the date on which I became commander in chief of this institution.

"Fate delivered leadership of this institution into my hands on 23 August 1973, at a time when our soldiers were faced with the dilemma of either saving Chile from the clutches of Marxism or continuing to watch the agony of the country, consumed by chaos and hatred.

"Such were the dramatic circumstances 18 days before the armed forces freed the country from the badly named Popular Unity. Providence placed in my hands the tool that allowed me to halt by force of arms the decay that was leading Chile to its final ruin.

"From the day we assumed leadership of the nation, I indicated to the people that the military government would not be just a parenthesis in the life of the nation. We would gain nothing by cleaning up the country and, once its most pressing problems were solved, returning it to those who ruined it, wasting all the effort for national reconstruction. There are many who have forgotten or who do not wish to remember what our country was like at the end of 1973.

Military Capacity

"With regard to the army and its sister institutions, no one can be unaware of the straits they were in on 23 August 1973. Previous administrations had completely disregarded the needs of their armed forces, since it was thought that international treaties and organizations were sufficient to deter any aggression. How mistaken those gentlemen were, and how time has exposed their errors.

While other countries were arming and acquiring war materiel, Chile unsuspectingly neglected its defense by not appropriating adequate funds for this purpose. Thus we had professional armed forces, with great spirit and human capacity, but insufficiently equipped.

"Today we see with satisfaction that in these last few years we have recovered our military capacity, and we can say that it has reached an acceptable level and that our potential, gentlemen, has changed.

Cohesion

"When we took over leadership of the country, we also had to confront an internal state of war, which cost our armed forces many lives and demonstrated what was the actual dimension of seditious movements in our country. The extremists had received weapons from outside the country, sheltered by the complicity of the Marxist government, and had organized paramilitary forces with instructors who were indoctrinated in Cuba and the Soviet Union. That is why it was so important for the country to have the strong cohesion with which the armed and law enforcement forces acted on 11 September 1973.

Being unaware of this cohesion has been and is the chief error of those who have sought, with illusory hopes, to crack the granite-like unity of the armed forces. For this reason I offer my sincere recognition to all the institutions which compose the armed forces, and today I render special tribute to those who have fallen on behalf of Chile.

"But this date, 23 August, is significant not only for the army and its sister institutions, but also for the entire fatherland which, thanks to its military power, was able to break the chains that were dragging it into the abyss of Marxism.

"There are many other memories and special connotations that come to mind, but without a doubt the one that moves me most deeply and makes me most proud is to know that the armed forces, with an iron unity and its spirit tried in the crucible of the fatherland, is definitely committed to the noble heritage left us by our glorious ancestors: to contribute to Chile's greatness.

Heritage

"The feelings that throb today in the soul of the commander in chief of the army are born of the responsibility to be heirs of a tradition that fills us with legitimate pride and that not all peoples are able to demonstrate. This tradition, which is such an important part of our country's history, is firmly rooted in the origins of the Chilean Army and has been enriched by the generous contributions of all the national defense institutions.

This army that I command today arose from the rigors of the Arauco war, and later it became the basis for the new national army created in 1810 to defend the cause of freedom.

"Rancagua and Chacabuco were events that left a very deep imprint on the soul of the Liberator, Gen Bernardo O'Higgins, and inspired the reorganization of the army, which later fought at Cancha Rayada and Maipu. Later on, it made up the bulk of the expeditionary force which, under our national flag, our nascent army sent to achieve the liberation of Peru.

"Love of country, which inspired the work of the liberator, Gen Bernardo O'Higgins, is still the basis for this army which, modeled on that leader's ideals, will become the safeguard of republican life. Soldiers from that army assumed the presidency of the republic in the difficult period of its consolidation, leading it along the road to the development, progress and wellbeing of its citizens or covering it with glory on the fields of battle.

"We see it giving its all in the pacification of the Araucanians, in the gradual advance of civilization toward the rich forested regions of the south or standing guard in the icy southern reaches beyond the walls of Fort Bulnes. Our highways, railroads and cities grew up around military garrisons, and new cities were established, such as Negrete, Mulchen, Victoria, Angol, Collipulli and others. Many gave their lives under the flag, in campaigns of both peace and war: Tarapaca, El Morro de Arica, Chorrillos and La Concepcion, or in their zeal to bring help and civilization to the furthestmost areas, preserving sovereignty and freedom.

"Unswerving faith in Chile's cause has made us an impregnable bastion of the nation, against which the petty interests of those who try to corrode it will be shattered.

"That same faith displayed by the fathers of our country lighted the spirit of each one of us in the decisive days of September, 1973, and it is that same faith that motivates us today to continue working for our country's greatness, regardless of the cost.

"This resolve is our permanent reply to the cry of 2d Lt Luis Cruz Martinez just before he died: 'The Chilean people will never surrender.'

Challenge and Responsibility

"If remembering the origins of our army and observing its development produce deep feelings of pride and satisfaction in our souls, being in the army today constitutes a challenge and a responsibility of the greatest significance.

"It is a challenge that implies working together and at a most complex time to achieve the goals of development and wellbeing for our fellow citizens; and a responsibility because we have proposed to consolidate the institutions that will permit us to make a great nation of Chile.

"And our country will be a great nation, as long as it exercises full sovereignty, grows in independence and maintains its territorial integrity. We will belong to the institutions which, since our rebirth in September, 1973 have played a protagonist's role in achieving those objectives.

"It was that responsibility, assumed for the purpose of leading to the country to the place it deserves, which has encouraged us from the start of this administration to form institutions that ensure the attainment of such a noble goal.

"The broad bases and the chief outlines of that process have already been defined, and we are in the process of implementing the new Fundamental Charter of the Republic. The power invested by the people in the armed forces and Carabineros, which consecrates them as the legitimate guarantors of law and order in the country, comes clearly from that charter.

"Chile knows and has suffered through the crisis caused by the Marxist government. In that era of profound chaos and insecurity there were no adequate mechanisms to protect the existing system, and the political institutions of that time were unable to neutralize the Marxist threat which hung over our republican way of life.

"Fortunately the armed forces, conceived for the defense of the fatherland, understood that it was also their responsibility to ensure the existence of the nation whenever that nation's very heart is threatened.

'Complete Disinterest'

"Often those who governed considered our institutions to be neutral elements, outside the integral development of the country. They did not understand that our love of country made us capable of acting with complete disinterest in the attainment of the highest national goals.

"Today we hope, with unshakable resolve, to prevent the unfortunate circumstances of the past from ever being repeated in the future.

"That is our present responsibility, a responsibility that becomes tomorrow's commitment, a legitimate tomorrow inscribed in the national goal, whose supreme purpose is to make a great nation of Chile.

"The will of the citizens, through majority approval of the Constitution, granted to the Chilean Armed Forces and Carabineros, through the National Security Council, a tool for preserving the highest interests of national security and of institutional order.

"Thus those who succeed us in the future in our institutional commands will not be mere spectators of the national scene, but will be able, when circumstances so demand, to contribute actively and responsibly to the maintenance of our historical and cultural identity, the defense of our legal institutions and the preservation of our territorial integrity.

Modernization of Armed Forces

"At the present time the armed institutions of our country are professionally concerned with recent acts of war, which particularly interest Chile.

"These experiences, along with our international situation, clearly indicate the path to be followed:

--Constant change, improvement and modernization of our armed forces are imperative.

--The president of the republic has the firmest wish to proceed with this plan, limited only by the restrictions imposed by the overall development of the country.

Joint Doctrine

"In addition, the current requirements of the armed forces force us to pursue, with increasing intensity, the establishment of a joint doctrine that will ensure their harmonious and efficient interaction during peace and, with even greater reason, during war.

"Any isolated proposal that does not contribute to this must be abandoned for the benefit of this higher cause. Only thus will we merit the trust the citizens have placed in us.

"But all of the foregoing will be of no use to the armed forces if they do not have a high degree of professional ethics founded on their love of country, on our national values and traditions and on the training they have received in their schools.

"That ethic is what has always prevented us from surrendering our country's flag. This is a great moral responsibility for all Chilean soldiers and most particularly for commanding officers in all branches.

Support and Loyalty

"I wish to reiterate my deep gratitude for the honor you have shown me as I complete another year in command of the institution.

"The presence of delegations from units throughout the country, as well as representatives of National Defense, gives special meaning to this ceremony, showing our hardrock unity.

"Today, when the president of the republic has received the reaffirmation of support and loyalty offered him by your institution, is an unsurpassed opportunity for me to tell you that my gratitude to the army goes beyond this special tribute.

"It was my army that took me in and trained me, from the moment I entered this military school until I reached the top of the hierarchy.

"My thanks also to that noble and courageous army, with which we joined, along with our sister institution, in that memorable, heroic move for freedom on 11 September 1973.

"Finally, my most heartfelt thanks to all of you who are contributing today with redoubled efforts and self-denial to the lofty purposes of our sacred cause.

"Soldiers:

"I call upon you once more to renew--along with your commander in chief--the sacred oath which commits us to give our all for our country.

"Long live Chile!"

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CSO: 3010/2253

FIRST LADY INTERVIEWED ON REGIME'S ANNIVERSARY

Santiago ERCILLA in Spanish 8 Sep 82 pp 10-13

[Interview with Lucia Pinochet, president's wife, by M. Isabel Fernandez; date and place not specified]

[Text] Calm had returned to the currency. Only hours had passed since the latest cabinet shuffle when the first lady received us in her large, attractive office. The question came quickly.

[Question] Senora Lucia, what do you think of the new superminister?

[Answer] I trust in God that he will do very well. I know little about economics and I do not know his techniques in depth. I think Rolf Luders is a very intelligent, very capable person. I hope he has great success in his administration.

[Question] Do you believe that, through him, the confidence of certain sectors will increase?

[Answer] That confidence will return. However, my question is how some can lose confidence so easily. It is true that we are going through a difficult time but the causes for that are not only internal but external. We are not the only ones affected. The crisis is worldwide. People think that this is said to cover up the negative aspects. I ask, though, how they have not gotten to know the president in these 9 years. How do they not know that he is the most open person there is? When there are problems, he is the first to point them out and seek their solution.

The dialogue began with that same frankness. More than an interview of cold questions and answers, it was a cordial, pleasant conversation. At times, it was even amusing and at other times emotional when little known aspects of her personality shone through with great spontaneity.

To the 15 minutes initially agreed upon, another 35 minutes were added. Senora Lucia balanced the good and not so good of what she has experienced and known in her 9 years as first lady of the country. Without secrets and without using the handy "off the record," she spoke of her family, her husband, the incessant work of CEMA-Chile [Mothers Centers] and volunteers and easily touched on the most varied current topics.

She was happy and optimistic. She confessed that, during these years, life has demonstrated to her that she was much stronger personally than she thought. "I have learned to be positive, to conquer problems." She added that, in summary, the balance is 100 percent favorable "because having the opportunity to give something of myself to others is a blessing from God for which I am thankful daily." She was sad ("if it is necessary to find something negative," she said) to see her grandchildren grow up so quickly without being able to enjoy them and be with them as much as she would like.

She commented, laughing: "But I have an understanding with them. I try to share with them as much as possible. When I come home in the afternoon, two of my little granddaughters who live with me are waiting. I put on a house dress, we watch television and we play for long hours. Then the married girls come and we have our family life. What most relaxes me, however, is to leave Santiago. Almost every weekend we go to a house that we have in Melocoton. We rest there, walking, enjoying the landscape, reading. That is rest."

Overall, she emphasized that there have been many accomplishments achieved by the government in these 9 years in the most diverse areas. Without evasion, she commented that it saddened her to see that there are certain sectors, blinded by the present economic problems, that forget the enormous progress achieved.

She added: "But those who criticize are in the minority. Support for this administration continues as strong as before. On outings, for example, it is marvelous to see how the people support Augusto. They say to him: We are with you; don't weaken, President! It is like a dose of vitamins, a contagion of optimism."

[Question] Has the president caught that optimism too?

[Answer] Augusto is optimistic by nature!

[Question] But in recent times--rather, in recent days--when he has had to deal with various problems including a cabinet shuffle, hasn't he seemed tenser, more preoccupied?

[Answer] Look, Augusto has a special personality. At times, he is tremendously introverted and at other times he is very open, very extroverted. Depending on the situation, he can be a great conversationalist, good with jokes. If his responsibilities weigh on him, he closes up and is perhaps quieter. He never shows his concerns. Last weekend, hours before the cabinet shuffle, he went to the country alone. I was in bed with a cold and I also realized that he needed peace and quiet to decide. He returned early on Sunday, as happy and animated as before.

[Question] How would you define your own nature?

[Answer] Well, I am more open. At times so much so that I regret it. Because the people do not always take things well. At times, one says something with good intentions and they distort it. Then I say: My God, why did I say that, why!

[Question] Did you think that after the press conference when you noted the negligible social consciences of what you called the "beautiful people"? What did you mean?

[Answer] Actually, I wanted to laugh a little at frivolous people, at the people who are not aware that, at every moment in life, it is necessary to give to others. That is the truth.

[Question] But there are those who think that statements of that type do not help achieve the necessary unity required at times like now.

[Answer] Look, the beautiful people in Chile are very few; it is a very small group compared to the people of merit of whom there are many. Basically, I noted it in jest. It was nothing more than that, to emphasize something more important: the government needs everyone's cooperation to help the neediest. It is true that, in the first years of this government, there was good cooperation in this sense. Later, some said: "This is the unique responsibility of the government." It is not. I know that, at this time, it is difficult to help economically but I was not referring to 1982 but to the years of prosperity. Also this was not the first time that I said it publicly. In 1979, I spoke on television and said the same thing--that it seemed like the people had forgotten to help. There was an important reaction.

Unquestionably, this subject--social work and aid to the neediest--excited her the most. She has given it her greatest attention.

With undisguised pride, she spoke of the decisive participation of the Chilean woman in forging a free country and emphasized the women's selfless volunteer work and achievements of CEMA-Chile. Among them, she pointed out: training which, in 4 years--between 1979 and 1982--has benefitted 549,147 women; protection for the newborn as well as his mother in homes for this purpose which has reduced the mortality rate by 90 percent; Homes for Adolescent Girls "that take care of the most valuable part of society--future mothers"; and the National Craft School that is rescuing vanishing native techniques.

That is not all. She added that government social work goes even further. As an example, she cited the recent campaign against drug addiction initiated in the metropolitan region.

She said: "We have discovered that drugs are being used politically. There are people who bring them from abroad and give them out free with the single desire of undermining our youth. In coordination with the mayors, we will work without pause until this scourge that is seriously harming our youths is eradicated."

Evaluate Objectively

She did not dodge questions. On the contrary, she faced them confidently, asking for time to answer them.

[Question] Senora Lucia, in recent statements you made a call to face the present situation with a positive spirit. How is this objective hindered by the defeatist mentality that some claim to see in certain sectors of the citizenry?

[Answer] The economic problems have been visible to everyone. This has made it harder to see how much Chile has progressed in these years. In health, for example, modern hospitals have been established throughout the country--rural posts that are really small hospitals. In education, there are schools all along the border and the coast with good, comfortable boarding. At least 50 percent of the housing problems have been solved. We can add training, literacy and other community programs that are very important. Economic problems do exist; we must try to resolve them. However, if we adopt a defeatist position, solutions unquestionably will be much more difficult.

[Question] You have indicated that some criticisms of the government today--mainly in the economic field--come from persons who have forgotten the acute crisis of the country in the period 1970-1973. What antidote do you recommend to cure that bad memory?

[Answer] It is very easy to criticize or suggest solutions when problems are viewed from the outside. It is different from the inside. Our country stood up strong and optimistic after the military coup. Unfortunately, when there was prosperity, something very obvious that history has taught us was forgotten. It is difficult, almost impossible, for a country to have a constant economic rate of growth for years. If it is aggravated by a world economic decline, we--a poor country needing to negotiate with other powerful countries--irremediably must suffer the consequences.

"As an antidote, I would tell the Chileans to visit the projects that have been carried out, to evaluate justly what has been achieved for the poorest, to evaluate the volunteer work of so many women who have not lost their faith or hope. We women have a clairvoyant instinct to know what must be supported."

[Question] How much does the opposition aggravate the real economic problems?

[Answer] Unfortunately, the opposition has reached consciences, using pulpits for its best sowing. If only, in other much sadder and more crucial times of our history, they had had the courage to use those means that they use today. They know that they will be respected and permitted to do so. The distorted view of real economic problems has done great harm.

[Question] As first lady, you have demonstrated that you are always attentive to the economic afflictions of the sectors with few resources. Months ago you gave the first announcement of the package of economic measures that included devaluation of the peso. Do you think that this measure and those that followed it are going to mean quick and concrete relief for these sectors?

[Answer] These measures were taken to palliate unemployment through an increase in industry. I believe that the recovery will not be quick due to many adverse factors which are beyond the control of the government. However, it will be gradual and constant.

[Question] Do you like economics?

[Answer] It is dry, at times inhuman. Sometimes there are numbers that tell me nothing, but it is necessary to concern oneself with it. Without a good, honest economy, it would be impossible to develop social welfare programs or technical progress appropriate for our times.

[Question] Is economics often discussed in your house?

[Answer] There is much talk about how to economize--although perhaps no one will believe me. The truth is that we speak of economizing as much as possible. Some of my family know enough about economics and give their opinions but it is not a common topic. When we are together, we prefer to discuss other subjects.

Eliminate Unemployment

[Question] How would you categorize the sustained rumor campaign that started in the country in recent months? What is its origin and the precise way to eliminate it?

[Answer] There are people organized and paid for this. Their origin is known. Marxism has not forgiven our country for having left its orbit. The Marxists hold the premise that something remains after a lie even if it is a whopping lie. They are masters at managing the masses for their submission. Therefore, it is not hard for them to achieve what they propose.

"The people must rely on official reports that have always been truthful and frank. We must understand that the government looks for the best in everything. If, at times, through human error the people in it make mistakes, it is necessary to help them, not throw the first stone."

[Question] According to the detailed and concrete information that you have of community government, do you believe that the bases of a new democracy are being established there?

[Answer] Of course.

[Question] From this same point of view, do you feel that citizen participation in the forging of their own political destiny has increased? Do you recognize new signs?

[Answer] The basis of the political destiny of the nation lies in citizen participation at the community level. The community institutions are very aware of this. There is great interest in contributing ideas, work and opinions that help the community leader in the development of his duties. This important participation has been channelled through the CAS [Social Action Committees] and CODECO [Community Development Councils]. As a community leader gets his community to participate in plans and projects, the political base of this government will be consolidated.

[Question] How do you see the Chilean youth inside this plan? Those youths who were 10, 8 or younger in 1973? How will they--the leaders of tomorrow--be able to defend and evaluate the achievements of this government without knowing the experience of the previous period?

[Answer] Only history will tell them or their parents will objectively reveal to them the experience that they lived. The youths must evaluate the good that they are receiving, recognize all the actions done for the good of the children and youths. This government is working in the long term to leave a better country to our future leaders.

[Question] As first lady and mother, what do you think are the basic problems that the Chilean family is facing today?

[Answer] The basic problem to me is increased unemployment. As this is absorbed, it will be easier to face the crisis. For professionals, for example, I know it is very hard to take jobs not in their fields. They must think: Why is this happening to me and not someone else? In crises of any type--family, national or world--the quality of the people is seen.

[Question] Finally, looking to the future, what is your personal impression of the concern the president presented to volunteers last May when he asked: What will happen to this country after this government? Will we continue the same? Will the political parties return? Will we lose everything that we have achieved because of the ambition of a few?

[Answer] What worries me most personally is terrorism. We must have antiterrorist laws with really large penalties. As to the political future, I believe that the parties, as we knew them, left a bad memory. Viewing this politics from the inside is awful. Ideals are exchanged for compromises. Facing the desire for power, citizens are mere puppets carried by inflamed demagogic speeches. Although many say my words are meaningless, the truth is that I have learned from the inside and I remember a lot about the politics in my country in the past.

"Unfortunately, the memory of many people is very fragile. They have forgotten the outrages, the chaotic economy and the immorality of the poorly named Popular Unity that was not even elected by tacit popular acceptance. If the country returns to a democracy as reigned then, it would be opening the doors to Marxism again. We are a people with a great sense of freedom but it is not easy to get out of the Marxist yoke twice.

"At best, I will seem simplistic, to many an ignorant woman who gives her opinions. However, I believe there are thousands of women in Chile who think like I do, one more Chilean woman, mother, wife and grandmother who does not want for the future of her people a country enslaved by ideologies foreign to our identity as a worthy, proud and free people."

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WEEKLY EXAMINES NEW ECONOMICS MINISTER'S WRITINGS

Santiago ERCILLA in Spanish 8 Sep 82 pp 17-18

[Text] "Read what I have written; there is my philosophy." That was the answer of the brand-new minister of finance and economy, Rolf Luders Schwazemberg, to the reporter's questions about his opinions on different current economic matters.

Following this suggestion, ERCILLA investigated the main ideas of the new man in charge of the economic sector through an extensive summarization of his journalistic as well as educational publications and his speeches at different seminars in Chile and abroad.

To do the above, his global view of the model that has been applied in Chile and his evaluation of the difficult economic situation which the country is going through now must be distinguished. Concerning the former, it is especially important to learn the bases of the model for him and what aspects are merely tools--and, therefore, susceptible to change. Concerning the latter, it is of interest to learn his diagnosis of the economic situation and what instruments will be used to overcome it.

Bases of the Model

In his class "Economics for Prosperity" given at the former State Technical University in 1977, the minister of finance and economy referred to the bases of the Chilean model. There he indicated: "It is an economy that exploits market forces to the maximum in order to allocate resources. Competition is used as a means of insuring the greatest efficiency possible in the productive system. It is opened internationally to insure competition within a small economy like ours and limits state intervention to permit the above forces to help maximize the well-being of all Chileans, not just a few."

Expanding that definition, he added that the price system--generated by the freely operating markets--differed from the mechanisms used by a centralized model. In the latter, "the equivalent factors are bureaucratic, rarely opportune and tend to reflect the preferences of the central authority instead of those of the individuals affected by the measures." Concerning competition, he stated that this was indispensable since "only in that way will the greatest benefits possible be extracted for the productive system."

However, Luders recognizes that--given the small size of the national market--there are practical problems in achieving a high level of competition among national producers. That is why, for him, "there is no other rational possibility of introducing the necessary competition to insure efficient production than opening the way to international competition."

For the new double minister, this opening to the rest of the world constitutes "perhaps the newest postulate in the present Chilean economic plan." Further, it must be compared with its alternative represented by the policy of replacement of imports adopted by many Latin American countries at some time in the last three or four decades.

In a study entitled "Strategies of Industrial Development and Their Results: The Case of Chile" presented in a seminar in Spain in 1980, Luders concluded: "In spite of the scant evidence available on the effect that liberalization of foreign trade has on the process of industrial development, it seemed to accelerate it as a result of the implicit stimulation to exports of the sector. This would reject the hypothesis of those who held that trade liberalization would imply the end of the industrial development achieved under a protectionist policy. In other words, the excellent results that this type of policy has had in other small countries could also be verified in Chile."

Finally, Luders gives the state the role not only of establishing the necessary legal framework for the activities of the private sector but also of trying to provide equal opportunities for all as much as possible. He indicated: "Every market plan that tries to be equitable requires an important role by the state in the distribution of social expenditures."

Efficiency in the use of these resources destined for the poorest deeply concerns him. During his speech at the Study Seminars of the School for Economic Sciences at Catholic University, he said: "Precisely because of our poverty, we cannot give ourselves the luxury of wasting resources in the administration of the distribution plans of social expenditures."

Situation

For Luders, "with the fixed exchange system, the uncertainty created by rumors and the long list of economic measures translated into a currency drain (and the corresponding reduction in the amount of money) and into high interest rates. In other words, they aggravated the recession." With the flexible exchange system, though, "similar factors will be translated into a higher exchange rate without significantly altering the amount of money and the level of activity."

More importantly, this permits "the Central Bank to adopt a revitalizing monetary policy since the risk of loss of reserves has been eliminated." For the new minister, this will be the main revitalizing tool since, "given the enormous unemployment of production factors in the economy, a reasonably expansive monetary policy must now be translated mainly into an increase in economic activity, reducing the price effect of the impact of the implicit initial devaluation on domestic costs." This importance attributed to monetary

variables is not new to the minister since the topic of his doctoral thesis was Chilean monetary history.

With respect to domestic interest rates, he indicated that these have been extraordinarily high. Only a small part of this can be explained by the increase in international rates since "there is a noticeable difference between the level of the cost of credit observed until now in the international markets and the market of Chilean pesos." He has confidence, however, that "the new exchange policy and the corresponding monetary policy that can be applied now should quickly reduce the difference between those real interest rates."

Another very important element for him in this situation is regaining the confidence of economic agents in the macroeconomic leadership of the country. That is why he has indicated that there will not be any more "packages" of measures and that he is convinced that "in economics, consistency and permanence of measures are the key to success."

Also, in spite of the fact that in his most recent statements he has indicated that measures like that will not be taken for a while, Minister Luder is very concerned about giving incentives to domestic savings and investment. For him, "the theoretical and practical basis of all sustained economic growth is made up by investment." Therefore, "in a country like ours--in which decades of mistaken and/or poorly guided economic policy have destroyed the savings habits of the people--it is necessary to carry out the indispensable tax reforms to grant incentives that permit national savings to generate the required resources for the persistent growth of the product."

From all the above, the new economic minister concludes: "The crisis is mainly temporary and must be overcome by using the instruments (monetary and fiscal) available. The parameters of the economic system in effect (private ownership, freely operating markets, foreign opening, etc.) have very little to do with the crisis as such. In spite of this, the system still has some imperfections including lack of adequate incentives for savings and investment and lack of necessary 'protection' for exports. In overcoming the crisis, there must be special care not to destroy the progress and--as much as possible--to improve the system in the ways recently announced."

7717
CSO: 3010/2325

BRIEFS

POLICEMAN'S INDICTMENT UPHELD--The Fifth Court of Appeals recently upheld the indictment by a judge of the 18th Criminal Court, Berta Rodriguez, of an officer from the investigations division. The police officer in question is Rene Moreno Cabello. Attorney Jorge Sellan, who announced the decision to EL MERCURIO, said that "Moreno Cabello will be tried for the murder of Hernan Correa Ortiz." The accused is free on bail at the present time. Hernan Correa Ortiz, an alleged member of the outlawed MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left], was killed on 28 December 1981 in front of 3010 Dorsal avenue, at the corner of what was formerly Union street, in the course of what police described as "an armed confrontation." According to the same civil police report, Correa Ortiz offered resistance when detectives tried to arrest him. The proceedings began as an official investigation. Later--at the end of January 1982--Correa's widow, Elizabeth Ciuffardi Munoz, filed a criminal complaint, and the charge was added to the proceedings. [Text] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 25 August 82 p C 4] 8735

CSO: 3010/2253

MONGE CRITICIZES EXECUTION OF 4 IN GUATEMALA

PA180612 Paris AFP in Spanish 2215 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] San Jose, 17 Sep (AFP)--Costa Rican President Alberto Monge described the execution of four guerrillas in Guatemala today as an example of "methods that do not contribute to the pacification of Central America."

"This war in our time is very regrettable," Monge said, referring to the struggle between the army and the Guatemalan rebels.

"We believe that the proposed dialogue that we have promoted but that other Central American political figures do not appear to favor should be opened," he added.

"The problems of our area cannot be resolved by the military path, but only by the political path," the president noted.

Regarding the possibility that Guatemala might enter the Central American democratic community comprised of El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica as a full-fledged member, the president stated that "so long as there are no signs that the Guatemalan Government is opening the democratic path, I cannot see its presence in the community as logical."

Finally, Monge termed "positive," the Mexican and Venezuelan proposal to President Ronald Reagan aimed at seeking peace for Central America and averting a confrontation between Honduras and Nicaragua.

The Costa Rican president denied that there are Somozist and anti-Sandinist bases ready to attack Nicaragua from Costa Rican territory and reiterated the "position of neutrality" of his government in the Central American conflict.

CSO: 3010/2360

CLANDESTINE GROUPS REPORTEDLY DECREASE ACTIVITY

PA190327 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 10 Sep 82 p 10 A

[Excerpt] Francisco Tacsan Lam, chief clerk at the Public Security Ministry, announced yesterday that the clandestine groups have decreased their activity.

Tacsan Lam did not hesitate to link the communists to the destabilizing actions against Costa Rica's institutions as recently charged by President Luis Alberto Monge.

Tacsan, who is also chief of the Intelligence and Security Directorate [Direccion de Inteligencia y Seguridad], said that, although the communists persist in their objectives, some of their plans have been revealed.

They are now on the lookout for the authorities' actions. "We will remain alert," Tacsan warned.

He attributed the reduction in their plans to the public charges made by President Monge so that "they would realize that the government knows what they are up to and what their plans are."

He insisted that "we have a mission to accomplish and we are doing just that." He then stressed the authorities' efforts to dismantle the subversive organizations.

He pointed out that the authorities act in accordance with the available resources and said that, for this reason, a bigger budget must be approved in order to increase the ministry's personnel.

"We must give security to our country," he said, adding that a bigger budget would not seek to increase bureaucracy but to strengthen the civil guard.

Tacsan Lam added that just as the government keeps an eye on the clandestine groups' domestic activities, it pursues those who try to use the national territory to perpetrate aggressions abroad.

He specifically referred to the anti-Sandinist groups that allegedly operate in this country. According to Tacsan, the intense action carried out

against those movements since Monge took over has greatly reduced their field of action.

The work carried out against such organizations is part of the government's policy of keeping foreign groups from endangering our neutrality and national security, he said. [passage omitted]

CSO: 3010/2360

BRIEFS

NATIONAL EMERGENCY COMMISSION--on 18 August, the executive decree by which President Luis Alberto Monge and Government Minister Alfonso Carro Zuniga formed the National Emergency Commission went into effect. The group is comprised of Rolando Araya Monge, public works and transportation minister; Juan Jaramillo Antillo, health minister; Edgar Ayales Esna, representative of the Central Bank of Costa Rica; Saeed Mekbel Achit, delegate of the Costa Rican social security fund; Rodrigo Chaves Arguedas, representative of the Agrarian Development Institute; Orlando Rojas Chinchilla, representative of the National Production Council; Clara Zommer Rezler, executive president of the National Institute of Housing and City Planning; Carlos Montero and Carro Zuniga, representatives of the Costa Rican Red Cross. The government minister is coordinator while Araya Monge is chairman. [Text] [PA130013 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 20 Aug 82 p 9A]

DROUGHT EMERGENCY--The executive branch has decreed a state of national emergency in Guancaste Province, where a drought has caused some 300 million colones in losses, particularly among rice and corn producers. According to the executive branch's decree, which will become effective on 7 September, the disaster area includes nine cantons: Liberia, Nicoya, Santa Cruz, Bagaces, Carrillo, Canas, Nandayure, Abangares and La Cruz. As established in the decree, a national emergency commission will operate with the help of technical and special commissions. Those on the technical commission will make recommendations and discuss programs while those on the special commission will study means to speed up the irrigation project for Moracia. A special fund to be used by the agricultural sector will also be established through contributions, donations and loans from domestic and international institutions as well as through allocations by the executive branch and the National Insurance Institute. [Text] [PA130013 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 4 Sep 82 p 2A]

METROPOLITAN POLICE--The Metropolitan Police [Polica Metropolitana] began operating yesterday with 1,010 men. Deputy Security Minister Col Johnny Campos said that it replaces the old radio patrol car unit. The chief of the new police force is Col Marcos Munoz. [Text] [PA130013 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 2 Sep 82 p 10A]

FREE COSTA RICA MOVEMENT--Delegates from throughout the country representing the Free Costa Rica Movement have met in San Jose to elect the movement's

board of directors for the 1982-83 period. Bernal Urbina Pinto was re-elected as president, while Willie Solis was elected as the director, Juan Antonio Sanchez Alonso as the first vice president, Bernardo Gomez Marin as the second vice president and Edwin Polanco Castro as the secretary general. The 17 members of the movement's Security Council were also elected, "but their names are not being published for obvious reasons." [Text] [PA040235 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 27 Aug 82 p 25A]

AGREEMENTS WITH FAO--FAO General Director Edouard Saouma and Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez signed two assistance agreements yesterday afternoon. Saouma said that the FAO is willing to help Costa Rica because it is going through an economic crisis. The agreements include advice on agricultural development and the training of veterinarians. [Text] [PA040235 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Sep 82]

COFFEE AGREEMENT WITH ROMANIA--Juan Bonilla Ayub, executive president of the Costa Rican Development Corporation, Inc., has announced that he will travel to Romania next week to finalize negotiations to obtain Romanian products in exchange for an expected coffee surplus, estimated at 1 million bags. The agreement will be for the exchange of Romanian products, which could include raw material for the Central American Fertilizers Company and National Aluminum, Inc. [Text] [PA091510 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 23 Aug 82 p 6A]

VENEZUELAN CREDIT--Minister of the Presidency Fernando Berrocal Soto on his return from his 3-day visit to Venezuela announced that the Venezuelan Investment Fund has approved a \$28-million credit for Costa Rica, to be used in the construction and improvement of access roads. Berrocal added that the loan will be payable in 20 years at an annual interest rate of 2 percent. [Text] [PA091510 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 27 Aug 82 p 12A]

NEW SPANISH AMBASSADOR--San Jose, 1 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--President Luis Alberto Monge today received the credentials of the new Spanish ambassador to Costa Rica, Gonzalo Fernandez de Cordova. The new ambassador replaces Manuel de Aguilar, who left for Madrid on 12 August in order to assume new responsibilities at the Foreign Ministry. [Text] [PA091510 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0101 GMT 2 Sep 82]

TRADE MEETING WITH NICARAGUA--During a meeting in Managua over the weekend, Nicaraguan Foreign Trade Minister Alejandro Martinez Cuenca and Costa Rican Economy Minister Marco Antonio Lopez Aguero reached various agreements on bilateral trade. The Central Bank of Nicaragua will place a \$20 million line of credit at the disposal of the Central Bank of Costa Rica to increase the Costa Rican purchases of Nicaraguan products. They also decided that a permanent bilateral commission under deputy ministers will be created to solve trade problems. [Text] [San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 2 Sep 82 p 9A PA]

DELEGATE TO INTER-AMERICAN BOARD--The State Security Council has appointed Rodolfo Herrera Pinto Costa Rican representative to the Inter-American Defense Board in Washington. Even though Costa Rica does not have an army, it sits on the board and must have a permanent representative. [Text] [PA120228 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Sep 82]

REGIONAL PROBLEMS ANALYSIS URGED--San Jose--The Costa Rican Front for the Defense of the Identity and Self-Determination of Peoples denounced the destabilization attempts against the Nicaraguan revolutionary process and the Honduran Army's incursions into Salvadoran territory. Furthermore, the group condemned U.S. intervention in the region. In a statement published in the press, this front urged the Costa Rican Government as well as political, professional and labor organizations to make a careful and responsible analysis of the real causes of the problems affecting Costa Rica and the entire Central American region, in order to find just and appropriate solutions. In addition, the group asked the Costa Rican Government to reconsider its participation in the Central American Democratic Community, which includes Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador and Costa Rica. [Text] [PA171812 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1830 GMT 16 Sep 82]

AGREEMENT WITH UK--Yesterday morning the Costa Rican and British Governments signed a 10-year agreement for protection and promotion of investments aimed at stimulating investments between the two countries. The documents were signed by Foreign Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez and UK Ambassador to Costa Rica Michael Brown. [Text] [PA091910 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Sep 82]

CSO: 3010/2360

REPORTAGE ON ALGERIAN DELEGATION VISIT

Montane Welcomes Visitors

FL181200 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] A delegation headed by (Sulimane Hoffman), chairman of the External Relations Commission of Algeria's National Liberation Front, has arrived in Havana in response to an invitation from the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee. Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the PCC Politburo and chief of the General Department of Foreign Relations of the PCC Central Committee, was on hand at the Jose Marti airport in Rancho Boyeros to welcome the Algerian leader.

Talks Held

PA191916 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Sep 82

[Text] Jesus Montane, alternate member of the Politburo of the Communist Part of Cuba [PCC], met in Havana on Saturday with (Sulimane Hoffman), chairman of the external relations commission of the National Liberation Front [FLN] of Algeria.

Montane and (Hoffman) analyzed the grave situation in the Middle East resulting from the aggressiveness of U.S. imperialism and of its ally, Israel. The two leaders also analyzed other important subjects and discussed ways and means of deepening the relations of friendship and cooperation between the FLN and the PCC.

Humberto Perez

FL231730 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] (Sulimane Hoffman), chairman of Algeria's National Liberation Front External Relations Commission, was received at the main offices of the Central Planning Board by its president Humberto Perez Gonzalez, alternate Politburo member and vice president of the Council of Ministers. During the meeting, which took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship, the two exchanged views regarding matters of interest for the two countries.

CSO: 3010/2351

REPORTAGE ON DELEGATION VISIT TO ARGENTINA

Economic Relations

FL152250 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2025 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] The possibility of expanding bilateral economic relations were considered by Argentine President Reynaldo Bignone in an audience granted to an official delegation from our country in Buenos Aires. The delegation headed by Irma Sanchez, minister-president of the Cuban State Committee for Technical and Material Supply, is visiting the South American country to reactivate trade agreements signed in 1973 which cover, among other things, provision of technology and equipment to improve freight and communications systems.

Trade Agreements Signed

FL172250 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1806 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] After 2 weeks of negotiations in Buenos Aires, high-level Cuban and Argentine officials have signed a trade agreement and an agreement to supply agricultural foodstuffs. The agreements were signed by Irma Sanchez, Cuban minister-president of the Cuban State Committee for Technical and Material Supply, and by Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari. Regarding trade, they have agreed to promote investment in other types of economic cooperation of mutual benefit, and contribute to a balanced trade arrangement.

Under the agricultural foodstuffs agreement, Cuba will receive annual amounts of corn, soya flour, beans, cattle feed and powdered milk during the next 3 years.

CS0: 3010/2352

ANGOLAN ENVOY ON NAMIBIAN INDEPENDENCE ISSUE

FL171455 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1250 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Angolan ambassador to Cuba, Mwaete Joao Baptista, interviewed by unidentified Revista de La Manana reporter on the occasion of the anniversary of the birth of late Angolan leader Agostinho Neto--live]

[Excerpt] [Question] Mr Ambassador, we would like you to briefly discuss recent maneuvers carried out by the imperialistic South African regime to delay the independence process of Namibia.

[Answer] Well, since U.S. imperialism cannot stop the independence process of the Namibian people, it can only try to delay it. It is a fact that through its legitimate representative, SWAPO, the Namibian people will achieve their independence.

Right now Namibia is embarked in a decolonization process, and in a process that will lead to the complete independence of this nation that has experienced --like Angola and other countries, particularly Cuba--the exploitation of its resources.

However, today we are mainly concerned in trying to overcome renewed U.S. efforts aimed at blocking the decolonization process of this nation, and at forcing the departure of Cuban internationalist from Angola despite the fact that Cuban internationalists are in Angola at our request and that this was a sovereign decision. But like we have clearly stated at international forums, Cuban internationalists will leave Angola only with the consent of the Angolan people, and of the MPLA-PT [Popular Liberation Movement of Angola--Party of Labor]. We shall not yield to any pressures either from the United States or from South Africa since we are an independent and sovereign nation and as such we make sovereign and independent decisions.

But, these are two separate issues. The main undertaking we are now embarked in is the decolonization process of Namibia since in doing so we are striving to achieve the complete decolonization of Africa.

We demand all South Africans who are illegally occupying this country to leave it so that the Namibian people may be able to exercise their right to self-determination. We, Angolans and Cuban internationalists are not in Namibia. It is the racist South Africans who are in Namibia and they must leave this country.

CSO: 3010/2352

USE OF FIDEL'S SPEECHES IN IDEOLOGICAL STUDIES STRESSED

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish No 32, 12 Aug 82 pp 36-39

[Article by Lt Col Eugenio Suarez Perez: "Fidel's Speeches: Sources for Ongoing Study"]

[Text] The position paper and resolution on Marxist-Leninist studies in our country, as approved by the First Congress and reaffirmed by the Second Congress, specify the basic literature to be used at the various levels of political education programs taught to our people. Heading the list are unquestionably the works of the men who developed the only scientifically and consistently revolutionary theory: Marxism-Leninism, as well as the documents of the Communist Party of Cuba.

Holding a prominent place in the recommended literature are the speeches of party and government leaders, and particularly significant among them are the addresses of the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and the chairman of the Councils of State and Ministers, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz.

Fidel's speeches are valuable documents that lucidly set forth the fundamental principles involved in leading economic, political, social, technical, scientific and military issues, as well as the prospects for the development of socialism in our country and the basic guidelines for each of the stages of the Cuban Revolution.

His speeches explain the essence of Marxist-Leninist theory and its development in Cuba's revolution. They analyze in detail the progress of this revolution. They are a priceless ideological treasure and inexhaustible sources of knowledge about the development of the class struggle being waged by our people and about the paths for the construction of socialism.

Our commander in chief's speeches provide answers to the the cardinal problems that this new stage in history poses for the world revolutionary movement and for all progressive forces. We need only recall his historic speeches at the opening session of the Sixth Summit Conference of Nonaligned Countries on 3 September 1979; at the 34th session of the UN General Assembly on 12 October 1979; at the inaugural session of the 68th Conference

of the Interparliamentary Union on 15 September 1981; at the closing session of the Second Congress of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution on 24 October 1981, and at the opening session of the 10th Congress of the World Federation of Trade Unions on 10 February 1982. Even though they were delivered in different years, these five speeches all contain the same essence: a rigorously scientific understanding of the current international situation and profoundly substantiated responses to the main issues affecting not only our country and the nations of the socialist community but also all the nations of the world, particularly the countries of the so-called Third World.

Let's look at his speech before the United Nations. In his initial remarks he stated that he had not come there to talk about Cuba or to denounce before the General Assembly the aggressions that our people have been subjected to; rather, he was fulfilling the mandate of the Sixth Conference of the Nonaligned Nations.

Each speech by the first secretary of our party's Central Committee is characterized by an extraordinary Marxist-Leninist logic, one of his prominent traits. To substantiate this assertion, we will cite the following paragraph:

"There is talk of peace when the word war could mean the end, when the word war could mean the final war, but the final war not because man would learn to live in peace, but simply because man would cease to exist." (Fidel Castro Ruz, VERDE OLIVO, No 44, 1981, supplement, p 4)

These words bring to mind another of Fidel's basic principles that is still valid today and as long as imperialism exists: "When the philosophy of plunder ceases, the philosophy of wars will cease."

Defending the Purity of Marxism-Leninism

Fidel's pronouncements are a reflection of his tireless, constant struggle to defend the purity of Marxist-Leninist theory against the attempts by revisionist and opportunistic bourgeois ideologues to distort it and to defend the unity of revolutionary forces both in Cuba and throughout the world.

They are part of an ongoing struggle for one-party discipline and teamwork among our people; for the consistent application of Marxist-Leninist principles under any circumstances, of the Leninist standards for party life and of the principles of the party leadership; and for an understanding of the full scope of the Cuban Communist Party's guiding role in Cuban society.

The addresses by the head of the revolution are truly inexhaustible sources of political and ideological instruction for present and future generations learning to love the socialist homeland and proletarian internationalism.

His words clearly define the meaning and the importance of proletarian internationalism as well as our people's need to develop an awareness of it. In this regard, he stated at the closing session of the Second Congress of the UJC [Union of Young Communists]: "...we must help others, even if no one helps us. This is simply a moral duty, a revolutionary duty, a duty of principle, a duty of conscience, even an ideological duty. To make a contribution to mankind even if mankind has not made any contribution to us. This is internationalism!" (Fidel Castro Ruz, VERDE OLIVO, No 16, 1982, supplement, p 34)

In previous speeches he had exclaimed that "...with the development of socialism and communism, mankind will come to be a single family and our planet a single homeland. The new generations should prepare themselves for this world of the future." (Fidel Castro Ruz, Ediciones OR, third quarter 1977, p 13)

Fidel's speeches have always been characterized by their constant unmasking of the aggressive nature of Yankee imperialism and the imperialism of its lackeys. This has given rise to a very popular slogan all over the nation: "Fidel, seguro, a los yanquis dale duro."

In his addresses he defends the ideas, principles and rights of the Cuban people and their revolutionary conduct. The hearts of all revolutionaries still throb to the sound of his ringing assertion: "Our foremost banner, our rallying cry is that we have absolutely no fear of you arrogant and haughty imperialists!" (Fidel Castro Ruz, VERDE OLIVO, No 44, 1981, supplement, p 10)

In Fidel's pronouncements we always find the guidelines for the task of the moment, the proper overview for determining where the main efforts ought to be directed in each sector and in each situation. In a word, his pronouncements expound the following Leninist principle: "At each moment we must be able to find the particular link to which we must cling with all our strength to fasten the entire chain and solidly prepare the way for the next link." (V.I. Lenin, Selected Works in Three Volumes, Progreso M.R.2, p 708)

Fidel always shows us to which link we must cling so that we can join it properly to the historic chain of the Cuban Revolution

The Architect of Our Military Policy

Military science scholars will find that our commander in chief's speeches outline the military policy of the revolution and its party for the armed defense of the homeland. The starting point is to be found in the initial years of the revolution, when he founded the National Revolutionary Militias on that memorable day of 26 October 1959, calling on the people to organize in defense of the revolution and to mobilize every resource to acquire the necessary weapons and aircraft. On this occasion he stated that either Cuba would triumph or we would all perish.

In his historic report to the people on the progress of the Bay of Pigs battle on 23 April 1961, he advanced profound and substantiated political and military arguments that time was a factor in the victory over the mercenary hordes hired by Yankee imperialism. He noted: "Experience tells us now that all of our efforts to instruct and train officers and to train combat units were not in vain...We must take up the task of furthering this training, of enhancing the abilities of our officers... There is not the slightest doubt that everything we do to acquire additional knowledge and additional training and additional experience will never be superfluous." (Fidel Castro Ruz, excerpt from "Eternal Heroes of the Fatherland," Justina Alvarez, Venceremos, H. 1964, p 553)

In his recent speeches he has developed the concepts of defending the socialist homeland to an extraordinary degree. Thus, we see that on 1 May 1980 he directed the creation of the Territorial Troops Militias... "as an additional force to consist of men and women, workers and farmers, students, everyone capable of fighting, who will be organized and coordinated so that they can defend every inch of our nation's territory." (Fidel Castro Ruz, VERDE OLIVO, No 19, 1980, p 55)

He then stated that the regular units, the reserves and the Territorial Troops Militias constituted the great grassroots army of our revolution and that the defense of our country was not an exclusively military matter, but rather a set of political and economic measures designed to create the conditions needed to confront any instance of aggression and emerge victorious. Previously, on the first anniversary of the Bay of Pigs victory, he had stated that..."all of the men in our combat units are aware that the enemy is cunning, that the enemy is criminal, that the enemy is cowardly, that the enemy attacks by surprise, and every soldier, every unit in every spot is always ready.

"Our defense will never crumble! A revolutionary soldier never surrenders! And if he is cut off from his comrades, he fights alone as if an entire army were with him..." (Fidel Castro Ruz, De La Demajagua a Playa Giron, Ciencias Sociales, H. 1978, p 461)

The pronouncements by the maximum leader of the Cuban Revolution embody the interests of the working masses, who see their desires, their longings and their ambitions reflected in Fidel's words. As the Heroic Guerrilla, Commander Ernesto "Che" Guevara, once wrote, "Fidel is a master at this. The only way to appreciate his way of relating to the people is to see him in action. At mass public rallies you can see a sort of dialogue between two tuning forks whose vibrations prompt further vibrations in the speaker. Fidel and the masses begin to vibrate in a dialogue of mounting intensity until its abrupt climax." (Ernesto "Che" Guevara, Cuadernos ERRE 23, Ediciones Revolutionarias, H. 1965, p 23)

Lastly, we cannot fail to mention the individual approach that characterizes the speeches by the first secretary of our party's Central Committee. His manner of speech varies in accordance with his audience. We can

see this clearly if we study his speeches to workers, farmers, intellectuals, young people, pioneer children and even a heterogeneous audience where various ideologies are represented.

"I am aware of the diversity of views and ideologies in this room," Fidel began at the 68th Interparliamentary Conference. "But I take it for granted that we are joined by our common concern over the fate of the world..." (Fidel Castro Ruz, VERDE OLIVO, No 39, 1981, p 9)

So clearly did he speak that these differences did not prevent our commander in chief from being keenly understood.

How to Study Fidel's Speeches

Now then, in order to put Fidel's words into practice, we must study them in depth and always keep them in mind in our day-to-day activities.

A study of the speeches by the leader of the revolution begins with listening to them as he speaks, if possible, in person.

Secondly, depending on the content of the speech, each military, work or student group should organize support meetings to publicize the main points in the speech and to demonstrate that the words of our highest leader are the expression of his people.

Before beginning an in-depth study of a given speech by Fidel, we must be familiar with the historic context in which he delivered it. In other words, we have to analyze the national and international situation and know whether it was before or after the triumph of the revolution. This will enable us to evaluate more accurately and in greater detail the content of the address and the reasons behind what he said. We will thus understand, with greater scientific rigor, the analyses and the assessments he voiced.

To correctly interpret the entire content of the speech and to assess its importance, just listening to and reading it are not enough. Each paragraph and idea must be examined, and independently of the group or audience to which the speech is addressed, its impact on each citizen must be analyzed.

When we study Fidel's speeches, we must focus on the major issues, group together the main ideas and ascertain the essence and the overall importance of the speech. Let us cite a few examples to illustrate this point better.

Fidel's political argument at the trial in connection with the attack on the barracks in Santiago and Bayamo on 26 July 1953, an argument that became known as "History Will Absolve Me," represented the platform of the grassroots, agrarian and anti-imperialist democratic revolution, establishing objectives such as the overthrow of the dictatorship, indepen-

dence, the abolition of large landed estates, industrialization, the eradication of unemployment and broadening the real rights of the people, in other words, the measures that the revolutionary government would have to take when it came to power.

His remarks to the intellectuals at the Jose Marti National Library in 1961 outlined a program for our country's cultural development, as he stated in no uncertain terms that culture and the arts must always be consistent with the interests of the revolution, this being a principle of class. In addition, his speeches at the closing sessions of the First, Second and Fourth Congresses of the UJC set forth the basic guidelines for the communist education of our youth.

At the first graduation ceremony of the Osvaldo Sanchez Central School of Revolutionary Instruction, on 20 September 1961, Fidel defined the essence of political and party work and established the guidelines for the tasks that the people in charge of this activity in the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces] perform.

Another important way to study and analyze in depth the statements of our commander in chief is to write a summary of the speech. This enables us to keep its basic points in mind and to assess their importance. Summaries make it easier to see how Marxist-Leninist theory has been implemented and developed in our party's policies and in daily life.

Putting His Ideas into Practice

Fidel's words will unquestionably be more alive in every revolutionary activity if each work, military or study group, if each party unit or UJC rank-and-file committee, if each mass or social organization, if each State agency and if each individual revolutionary puts his ideas and guidelines into practice on a daily basis, in accordance with the individual characteristics of the work they do.

This means, for example, that when our commander in chief directs us to "act in a proletarian spirit," we must ascertain what this means in practice for a person in the military, a teacher, an artist, an administrator or director, a CDR [Committee for the Defense of the Revolution] member, a farmer, etc. Let's take a look at what it means to the members of a military unit:

--To accept and defend Marxist-Leninist ideology and the interests of the working class and of the Cuban Communist Party;

--To oppose and expose bourgeois, revisionist and opportunistic concepts and anti-Soviet and anticommunist campaigns;

--To struggle to overcome the ideological remnants of the former society and its various petty bourgeois manifestations;

--To avoid simplifications and a pro forma approach in carrying out the programs of combat and political training;

--To faithfully obey military orders, provisions and regulations and to constantly bolster military discipline;

--To consciously and in practice show complete dedication to the party, the homeland and proletarian internationalism and to feel deep hatred for the enemies of socialism and communism;

--To be faithful to military duties and to care for and protect the facilities, equipment and materials that the people have given the FAR to defend the country.

In his closing speech to the the Second Regular Session of the National People's Assembly on 27 December 1980, Fidel explained what we can do as individuals when he emphasized: "...each one of us, regardless of where we are, should ask ourselves what else we can do. We must make a commitment to redouble our efforts, to be more incisive, more responsible, more earnest, more devoted, more sacrificing, more dedicated to our cause, to our revolution, to our people, more demanding, more exemplary in every sense. We must draw these conclusions personally and make a commitment to our consciences." (Fidel Castro Ruz, VERDE OLIVO, No 1, 1981, p 14)

This thought needs no clarification. Every revolutionary, regardless of his position, his job or the task he has been entrusted with, be it simple or complex, has a daily duty to ask himself this question, to ascertain how he can meet this demand and draw personal conclusions, and to make further commitments every day to his conscience. Otherwise, we will never live up to the strength contained in our commander in chief's words.

The final result of studying the speeches of our party's first secretary, that is to say, a thorough understanding of his ideas, can be gauged by their total acceptance, their proper interpretation and their strong hold on the consciences of the masses, as reflected in everyday activities.

In conclusion, we can assert that Fidel's speeches serve as guides for each stage of the people's revolutionary struggle, because they contain our party's views and decisions on all of the main issues in national and international life. They are a source for ongoing study and a valuable aid in the understanding of Marxist-Leninist theory.

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CSO: 3010/2332

BRIEFS

LEGAL AGREEMENT WITH GDR--An agreement on the exchange of legal expertise in the achievement and consolidation of the socialist society has been signed in Berlin by the president of the GDR Supreme Court, Heinrich Toeplitz, and his Cuban counterpart, Jose Raul Amaro Salup. [FL081645 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1421 GMT 8 Sep 82]

BULGARIAN, DPRK ANNIVERSARIES--The Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples [MPSP] has sent a message to the National Committee for the Defense of Peace of Bulgaria on the 38th anniversary of the country's liberation. The message says that in spite of the threats and the real danger of war in the world, the struggle for peace will continue to prevent imperialism from destroying the achievements of earlier generations. The MPSP also hailed the 34th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK in a message sent to the Korean Peace Committee, saying that the MPSP joins in the worldwide support for the peaceful and independent reunification of Korea. [FL081645 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1404 GMT 8 Sep 82]

BULGARIAN ENVOY HOSTS RECEPTION--Bulgaria's ambassador to Cuba, Boyko Dimitrov hosted a reception last night marking the 38th anniversary of Bulgaria's socialist victory. The reception was attended by Politburo members Guillermo Garcia and Julio Camacho, alternate Politburo members Humberto Perez and Lionel Soto, and Flavio Bravo, member of the Central Committee and president of the People's Government National Assembly. [FL111500 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 11 Sep 82]

SUGAR INDUSTRY ASSESSMENT MEETING--Central Committee member Diocles Torralba, minister of the sugar industry, has called for more intensive work in preparing the cane fields for the introduction of mechanized cane cutting during an assessment meeting held in Havana. The meeting was also attended by alternate Politburo member Roberto Veiga, secretary general of the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions]. [Excerpt] [FL111500 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Sep 82]

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS IN ANGOLA--Representatives of construction enterprises of Cuba and Angola have signed in Luanda four contracts worth more than \$13 million for engineering and organization projects. The projects include the interconnection of the water distribution centers of (Bulemba), (Palanca) and (Casunga) which will improve the supply of water to the people and the industries of Luanda Province. [PA120046 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Sep 82]

PARTY DELEGATION TO PNP CONFERENCE--Representatives of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] have arrived in the capital city of Jamaica. The delegation was invited to take part in the 44th annual conference of the People's National Party [PNP] led by Michael Manley. The Cuban delegation is made up by Jesus Valdes, member of the PCC Central Committee and PCC official (Jose Cahron), [names and positions as heard]. The PNP annual conference was opened by Michael Manley with dozens of delegations from various progressive organizations and liberation movements in attendance. Among those invited to attend were delegations from the New Jewel Movement of Grenada, the FSLN, the CPSU and Socialist International. The PNP annual conference will be meeting until Sunday. [Text] [FL171905 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1815 GMT 17 Sep 82]

CPSU DELEGATION--Jose Machado Ventura, member of the party's Politburo and Central Committee Secretariat, has received a delegation from the general department of the CPSU Central Committee led by (Nikolay Novikov), deputy chief of the department, and comprised by Oleg Darusenkov, chief of the Cuban section of the CPSU Central Committee, and (Ivan Krichenko), an adviser to the department. The delegation is visiting Cuba in line with the exchange program between our parties. It has visited Cienfuegos and Santiago de Cuba provinces and toured places of political, economic and historical interest. Secundino Guerra, member of the Central Committee and chief of its general affairs department; Arsenio Alonso, deputy chief [as heard] of the general department; and other party officials attended the meeting between Machado Ventura and the Soviet delegation. Also taking part for the Soviets were Vladimir Goncharenko, the interim charge d'affaires, and (Petrov Kondrakov), counselor at the Soviet Embassy in our country. [Text] [FL171705 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 17 Sep 82]

CEMA WATERWORKS MEETING--The 29th CEMA Conference of Managers of Waterworks Economic Organizations [Organos Hidro-economicos], which had been meeting since 13 September at Havana's Palace of Conventions, ended this afternoon. The participating delegations signed the final protocol and issued a communique. This type of meeting once again underscored the mutual and multilateral interests of CEMA member countries and brought together top leaders and specialists in the area of waterworks economics. At the meeting, Cuba, reviewed its achievements in the exploitation of its water resources during 20 years of water resource development and gave a detailed account of the difficulties which have caused its water works exploitation to lag behind its social accomplishments. Bilateral scientific-technical cooperation agreements were ratified or signed with the GDR, Bulgaria, Hungary, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. Among the highlights of their content are the following projects: location and exploitation of underground water resources; tapping of residual waters for irrigation; the automation of dam operations in six of our country's hydraulic complexes; and an immediate study for the rehabilitation and repair of the aqueduct network. [Text] [FL180145 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 17 Sep 82]

SANDINIST YOUTH DELEGATION--A high-level delegation from the sister nation of Nicaragua led by Carlos Carrion, the national coordinator of the 19 July Sandinist youth, has visited the Maj Gen Calixto Iniguez Mausoleum in the city of Holguin where it laid a wreath in a gesture of respect and admiration. The

delegation was accompanied by Miguel Cano Blanco, alternate member of the Politburo and first party secretary in Holguin Province. Following the formal ceremony, which was also attended by Carlos Lage, first secretary of the UJC [Union of Young Communists], and other leaders, the delegation moved on to Revolution Square and watched the MTT [Territorial Troops Militia] going through military exercises as part of the militia's activities preparatory to receiving the combat flag on 10 October. [From Holguin news section] [Text] [FL210043 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Sep 82]

CONSTRUCTION WORKERS ABROAD--(Hector Jimenez), second vice president of the Union of Construction Workers of Cuba, has reported that during the union's fifth congress on 21 September in Havana the union will analyze the work carried out from 1977 to 1981. He said that the Cuban construction workers' efforts have not only been seen in Cuba but also abroad. He reported that there are about 7,000 construction workers abroad, in Iraq, Libya, Angola, Laos, Grenada and Nicaragua. [PA130418 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Sep 82]

NEW MERCHANT SHIP ARRIVES--The new merchant ship "Holguin" has arrived in Cuba from Romania. The ship is the fourth in a series of merchant ships ordered from the Socialist Republic of Romania and will go into service with Cuba's Caribbean navigation enterprise. The ship has a length of 107 meters, a displacement of 6,900 tons, cruises at a speed of 13.7 knots and is manned by a crew of 28. It is equipped with modern navigational gear and has three separate cargo holds. The "Holguin" was launched into the Danube River in June of this year and headed for our country. [FL141945 Havana Domestic Television Service 0000 GMT 14 Sep 82]

RAILROAD ORGANIZATION MEETING--Experts of the 11th Commission of the Railroad Cooperation Organization began meeting today at Habana Liber [Hotel]. The meeting is being attended by delegates from the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Cuba and will session until next Friday. Delegates will study engineer training, school training methods and the more advanced training defices in that speciality. The meeting was opened by Amador del Valle, vice minister of human resources for the Cuban Ministry of Transportation, who welcomed the delegates to Cuba. [Text] [FL142300 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 14 Sep 82]

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH CONFERENCE--The International Conference "Health for All: 25 Years of Cuban Experience," will be held 3-9 July 1983 in Havana. Three hundred and fifty delegates from 80 countries, some (?1,000) guests from international and nongovernmental organizations and around 150 Cuban delegates will attend. The conference is in line with Commander in Chief Fidel Castro's urgings to make Cuba a world power. [FL171735 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 17 Sep 82]

INTERIOR MINISTRY EXPLAINS TUGBOAT EXPLOSION--Investigations conducted by personnel of the Ministry of the Interior have determined that the explosion which occurred at 1815 hours on 19 September aboard the "Astilleros" tugboat traveling from the Regla dock to the Luz pier in Havana Bay was caused by a failure in the cooling system of the tugboat's main engine. The failure caused the water tank to explode due to a build-up of steam which came about because of poor operation by the tugboat's captain. Due to an oversight, the captain failed to open the escape valve of the water circulation system. Investigations having been completed, the proper authorities will be notified. Also, during the early hours of 21 September, after an intensive search, the remains of (Francisco Busquedier Martinez), a worker who had been missing since the fatal accident, was found. [Text] [FL231710 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 23 Sep 82]

MPSP SOLIDARITY WITH HONDURANS--The Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples [MPSP] has issued a statement in Havana on the 161st anniversary of Honduran independence. The MPSP expresses its support for the people of the Central American nation and notes that the celebration takes place at a time when the Honduran people demand the withdrawal of Honduran soldiers from Salvadoran soil. The MPSP says that the soldiers' presence constitutes a new escalation of imperialist interference in the Salvador conflict. [Text] [FL151129 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Sep 82]

AALAPSO WORLDWIDE SOLIDARITY CALL--The executive secretariat of AALAPSO has called for the condemnation of the U.S. Senate's aggressive anti-Cuban resolution which recommends that the Reagan administration resort to direct military intervention. The Republican majority in the Senate adopted the decision on 11 September, the AALAPSO statement notes, in order to check Cuban influence in the Latin American continent and the presumed threat Cuba represents for U.S. security. Considering the interventionist nature of the resolution, AALAPSO joins the worldwide public condemnation and calls on all revolutionary, progressive and peace-loving forces to double their support and solidarity with the Cuban people. [Text] [FL161648 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Sep 82]

FISHING INDUSTRY MINISTER VISITS GRENADA--In St Georges, a Cuban fish industry delegation has concluded a 3-day visit to Grenada. The delegation was led by Fish Industry Minister Jorge Fernandez Cuervo. In addition to meeting with Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, who is currently visiting France, the Cuban delegation met with fishermen and other Cuban internationalists working in Grenada. [Excerpt] [FL171020 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 17 Sep 82]

CAMACHO ATTENDS SUGAR MILL MEETING--Julio Camacho Aguilera, Cuba's Communist Party Central Committee member and the party's first secretary in city of Havana Province, has presided over a meeting during which the difficulties affecting the Manuel Martinez Prieto Sugar Mill were discussed. The persons attending the meeting also discussed ways to solve these problems so that a successful harvest may be achieved. Those present at the meeting were also briefed on the difficulties that have affected the sugar industry during the 1981-1982 and the measures that have been implemented to overcome them. [Text] [FL151800 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 Sep 82]

MACHINERY EXPORTS RISE--Machinery industry production for export grew from 1.3 million pesos in 1979 to 31 million as of last August. This was announced by Iron and Steel Machinery Industry Minister Marcos Lage at the First National Assembly of the National Mining and Metallurgical Industry Workers Union that took place in Havana. In a special address, Lage said that despite difficulties in obtaining supplies, the annual plan will be fulfilled with the effort of the workers and the trade union movement. Production could exceed 50 million pesos, he added. The meeting was chaired by Pedro Miret Prieto, member of the party's Poliburo, and Agapito Figueroa, second secretary of the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Union], among other leaders. [Text] [FL161226 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Sep 82]

MALMIERCA SCORES ISRAEL, U.S.--Mexico City, 17 Sep (AFP)--Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca today described here as "very grave, the Israeli aggression against the Palestinian people" and underscored that "so long as a Palestinian state is not created, there will be no solution to the Mideast situation." Malmierca, who made a stopover in Mexico on his Tokyo-Havana trip, added that "the expansionist policy of Israel is the most serious danger for the Arab states" and described Begin's government as a "puppet of the United States." Regarding Cuban relations with the United States, he described them as "magnificently bad, and if anything they have taken a turn for the worse because the threats of armed invasion are constant and there is no sign of a change in this policy." Asked about the Cuban economic situation, the foreign minister affirmed that the reduction in the price of sugar and "the consequences of 20 years of blockade," have caused us to have to renegotiate the foreign debt which, he added, "totals \$3 billion." Malmierca passed through Mexico after visiting the Philippines and Japan, countries with which he signed various technical cooperation agreements. [Text] [PA180320 Paris AFP in Spanish 0303 GMT 18 Sep 82]

ISRAELI TANKS SURROUND BEIRUT EMBASSY--The Israeli Government responded to the UN Security Council's condemnation on Friday by stepping up its raids on homes, arrests of progressive Lebanese and violations of embassies in west Beirut. The Revolutionary Government of Cuba has brought charges at the UN Secretariat and with the Lebanese Government against the violation of the Cuban Embassy in Beirut by Zionist soldiers who have surrounded the embassy with the aid of armored tanks. Israel once again disregards the rules of international law that govern coexistence among nations and which require respect for the personal safety of diplomats and their embassies, files and other property. Israeli hordes also broke into the Soviet Embassy in west Beirut and have surrounded it with tanks. [Text] [FL181245 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Sep 82]

PEACE MOVEMENT CONDEMNS LEBANESE MASSACRE--The Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples [MPSP] has issued a statement condemning the bloody massacre being committed by the Zionist aggressors against the Lebanese people. The document states that the invaders from Tel Aviv, with U.S. support, are violating the peace agreement based on the departure of the heroic Palestine fighters from Beirut. The Zionist hordes are committing new and monstrous

crimes against civilians in violation of the elemental right to live in peace and freedom by killing defenseless old people, women and children. The MPSP denounces the horrendous murders and demands an end to Zionist crimes. [Text] [FL232241 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 23 Sep 82]

CASTRO-YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR'S TALKS--Belgrade--The principal Yugoslav newspapers have published reports datelined Havana on a meeting between Cuban President Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and Yugoslav Ambassador Zivojin Jazic. In the talks between Fidel Castro and Jazic, held at a farewell party for the latter, President Fidel Castro emphasized the existing possibilities for cooperation relations between the two countries, according to the reports. Reports published by BORBA and POLITIKA EXPRES added that the Cuban leader and president of the Nonaligned Movement expressed his belief in the success of the 7th summit of the nonaligned countries group in the Indian capital. [Text] [FL231923 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 23 Sep 82]

RECEPTION FOR FRENCH RALITE--Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of Cuba's Communist Party and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has attended a reception held by French Ambassador Pierre DeCamps in honor of visiting French Health Minister Jack Ralite. [Excerpt] [FL231740 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 23 Sep 82]

ENVOY TO DPRK--DPRK President Kim Il-song has received the credentials of Cuban ambassador to the DPRK, Ricardo Danza Sigas. Kim Il-song and the Cuban ambassador held a friendly and fraternal conversation. [FL111830 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Sep 82]

NEW ALGERIAN, IRANIAN ENVOYS--Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Council of State, today received the credentials of Mostafa Mokhlesi, Iranian ambassador to Cuba, and of (Rasim Ladout), Algerian ambassador to Cuba. [FL160240 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Sep 82]

NEW ARGENTINE, DUTCH ENVOYS--This morning Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Council of State, received (Konrad Frederik Stork), who presented his credentials as the ambassador of the Netherlands. The ceremony was attended by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca. At a later ceremony Argentine Ambassador Luis Raul Claraso de la Vega presented his credentials. After the ceremonies, the ambassadors laid similar wreaths at the Jose Marti monument. [Text] [FL230201 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Sep 82]

DEPARTING YUGOSLAV ENVOY--Commander Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and transportation minister, has held a meeting with Yugoslav Ambassador Zivojin Jazic, who is ending his tour in Cuba. [Text] [FL231230 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1123 GMT 23 Sep 82]

CSO: 3010/2354

CONTROLLER'S REPORT BLASTS OFFICIAL CORRUPTION

Quito VISTAZO in Spanish 3 Sep 82 pp 72-75

[Text] Although corruption is a ubiquitous factor at all times and in all societies, the proportion of it that exists in developing countries makes it one of the most serious obstacles to progress. Unfortunately, underdeveloped countries have not managed to do away with feudal practices in the affairs of state. The belief persists that favors received deserve a payment or service in exchange, and even the lowliest of bureaucrats expects an "expression of appreciation" or a gift for having fulfilled his obligation, ignoring the fact that he receives a wage for that. The problem is aggravated by the weakness of nationalistic feelings compared to ties of friendship or family, which oblige bureaucrats to think first of their intimates rather than serving the state. As a consequence, that amorphous entity which has no face or identity becomes the element that everyone tries to cheat in one way or another.

Given that in developing countries the state, in addition to regulating activities among its associates, is also a benefactor and generator of employment, a provider of social services, etc., influence in administrative affairs comes at a very high price. Moreover, since the traditional instability of these countries ensures that such influence is short-lived, anyone who possesses it seeks to obtain the utmost personal advantage from it, to the detriment of the interests of society as a whole. This endemic disease of developing countries is even worse in those where the bureaucratic apparatus is expanding, because it spreads like a malignant cancer that touches all social strata.

That is just what has happened to us in Ecuador, where the appearance of petroleum caused our bureaucracy to explode and to become corrupt on all levels. Our corruption is so widespread that in James Scott's book, "Political Corruption," his classification of the most corrupt nations of the world puts us in third place in Latin America, after Mexico and Guatemala.

This shocking fact comes to life when we study the voluminous report presented by the National Controller's Office, which today is directed by an irreproachable man who during his time in office has unswervingly adhered to the principles he defended when he was a journalist. We have made an extract of some major points to inform Ecuadoreans how public funds are

managed in our country, . . . how public property is no one's property, and how, even in insignificant matters, bureaucrats behave with negligence, bad faith and fraud.

The task of the moral renovation of a country cannot be the responsibility of just one institution; it must be part of the conscience of all Ecuadoreans so that we will change the erroneous principles that have governed our public administration, and eliminate this serious obstacle to our progress. Let us hope that the controller's voice does not cry out alone in a desert!

National Chamber of Representatives

--It has no internal control.

--The accounting records are full of lined out sections, erasures and arithmetical errors.

--Between 1 January and 31 December, 3,243,886 sucres was paid for telephone use, of which 680,266 sucres, 21 percent, represented conference calls abroad.

--Because there are no controls on budgetary records, there have been overdrafts amounting to 2,826,446 sucres.

--The reserve funds were erroneously deposited in the Ecuadorean Social Security Institute (IESS), paying the funds of employees who had not yet completed one year.

--Family subsidies were paid for: fathers, brothers and grandchildren.

--There are no detailed records in the banking account: on the same date the accountant came up with three different balances: 3,063,326 sucres, 22,762,106 sucres, and 22,468,602 sucres.

--Some advisers were paid twice for their services.

--Excess amounts were paid for office supplies.

--Furniture was purchased without prior price quotations.

--Furniture, refrigerators, papers, file cabinets, and office equipment could not be located because there is no proof that the goods were ever received.

Excess Prices for Office Supplies

Item	No.	Unit Price	Market Price
Envelopes	50,000	1.60	0.70
Forms	100	190	100
Pen points	50,000	0.70	0.30

IBM ribbons	1,009	225	119
Correctors	1,049	138	75
Televisions	2	171,000	151,000
Cassettes	500	31,500	26,775
Recording equipment	1	126,594	107,844

Police Institute

--There are no vouchers for the use of 120,000 sucres for mobilizations.

--A total of 7,300,000 sucres was used to purchase ranches without proper accounting procedures and without the corresponding documentation.

--There is no documentation to justify the payment of 935,324 sucres to the directors of the General Staff School.

--Medicine was purchased for 289,630 sucres without commercial invoices.

--The Special Forces course incurred 875,811 sucres in expenses without documentation.

--Construction materials for the Pusuqui colliseum were purchased for some 1,875,662 sucres, but there is no evidence that the work was done.

--A total of \$36,940 was obtained at the official rate but was not used for official activities, so beneficiaries were required to pay the difference in the exchange rates.

--Faculty members who were also policemen were paid double salaries.

Guayaquil Customs

--There is no accounting. Bank cashbooks have no balances for the previous month.

--Errors totaling 37,857,338 sucres were committed in the collection of customs duties.

--Of the 50,755,056 sucres that should have been collected for credit instruments, only 5,014,992 was collected.

--Due to a lack of controls, 79,800,000 sucres in bank guarantees has not yet been collected.

--There is 3,671,000 sucres in private checks that has not been turned over to the Collections Office for cashing.

--The filing system is inadequate.

--There are no budgetary records.

--There is no control over goods seized for suspected smuggling.

Quito Customs

- Customs duties were waived for goods for which there was no import license.
- Goods were removed without complete documentation.
- Reimbursements were authorized without prior analysis of the documents submitted to the Central Bank.
- Goods were removed without payment of duties.

Finance Ministry

- Errors in the value of debts and names of debtors, which should have been investigated by the Finance Ministry, prevented the collection of a credit instrument amounting to \$300,000 from the Compania Monolitica. The latter, despite its bankruptcy, was able to obtain new contracts with the Public Works Ministry, contracts which were not honored.

H.T. International

- Although the bidding law prohibits it, this company was awarded a contract to carry out the studies for Avenida Oriental in Quito and to execute the work.
- The municipality did not use its exemption to purchase \$4,000,000 to give the company an advance payment, but made the purchase on the open market.
- The Controller's Office has not been provided with the price adjustment agreement signed by the Municipality and H.T. International, whereby some 60,000,000 sucres was paid; there is no way to determine whether the amount agreed to should have been higher or lower.
- The so-called southern stairway of the street, joining Avenida Teniente Ortiz and Avenida Panamericana, was built without a contract.
- An excess of 17,722,883 sucres was paid for shipping, but so far the audit has allowed only 2,407,500 sucres.
- Payments have been made for earth movement on the basis of estimated quantities.
- The Municipality has not made a complete audit of the projects.

Municipality of Guayaquil

- Excavation was carried out by more than 15 workers, for a total amount of 137,000,000 sucres, without a single written contract or audit or final acceptance of the work.

--Credit notes were granted in the name of the Municipality, ranging from 28,000 to 300,000 sucres in value, that were not accounted for.

--Credit notes for 44 million sucres were granted to several companies on orders from the mayor, without authorization by the District Council.

--An excess of 12,662,400 sucres was paid to the COINCA Company for pavement and repavement work.

--A loan of 30 million sucres was granted by the Banco del Pacifico to the Municipality, but was never paid to the Municipal Treasury.

--Materials valued at 3,944,304 sucres were purchased from the Ferrensa Company, belonging to Vice-Mayor Jesus Nunez Alvino, in violation of the law. The materials were obtained without a price quotation or bidding. Furthermore, the warehouseman did not participate in the delivery of the materials.

Ecuatoriana de Aviacion

--Taking advantage of the transportation service at its disposal, Ecuatoriana de Aviacion purchased furniture valued at \$170,708 in the United States and brought it into the country without paying duties.

--It bought electronic passenger reservation equipment for \$179,625, and did not pay the corresponding duties on that, either.

8926

CSO: 3010/2318

BEEF, DAIRY INDUSTRIES SHOW INCREASED OUTPUT

Quito EL COMERCIO in Spanish 5 Sep 82 p A1

[Article by Jorge Hernandez C.]

[Text] The national livestock industry is undergoing a period of recovery. This situation is enabling it to meet national demand for meat and to generate a real growth in the production of milk and its byproducts. Although the latter is not sufficient to supply the domestic market, it does cover 80 percent of the country's demand.

The Office of Planning, Data Processing and Statistics of the Agriculture and Livestock Ministry (MAG) released an updated study of the estimated area of cultivated land and agricultural production in Ecuador. The document asserts that the livestock industry has the equivalent of 7,975,000 head of cattle, pigs, sheep and goats.

Of this figure, 3,135,400 corresponds to cattle; 3,318,000 to pigs; 1,258,900 to sheep and 262,665 to goats. Horses, mules and asses used for the transportation of cargo to high altitudes or remote areas total 726,868 in number.

Roy Gallager, the World Bank expert, announced the recovery of national livestock after visiting the Holstein Freisian breeding farms of the inter-Andean region. He said this livestock is the best in Latin America, indicating that the next most important herds belong to Uruguay and Argentina, which until 5 years ago were quite different from the Ecuadorean livestock. The 23rd Ecuadorean Holstein Exposition and the 30th National Livestock Exposition, held in Quito from 11 to 13 June of this year, confirmed the American expert's statements when the single judge of the fair, Harol Kaiser, pointed out that the purebred and crossbred Holsteins shown are so good that they could be exhibited and presented at any fair or exposition in the world, including of course the United States, England and Holland, the leading countries in this kind of livestock breeding.

Minister of Agriculture and Livestock Carlos Vallejo, at the official opening of the Holstein Freisian Fair, stated clearly that while it is true that food production has declined in some sectors, it must not be forgotten that in 10 years we have progressed from 2.8 million to 3.2 million

hectares of pastureland. He added that we have expanded our cattle herds from less than 2.4 million head to more than 3.4 million head; from less than 671 million liters of milk production per year we have risen to 942 million liters. These are the advances of technology; these are the advances of private enterprise; but they are also the advances of the public sector, stressed Ruben Chiriboga, president of the Holstein Association of Ecuador. He stated that the country has developed its dairy industry tremendously, considering that the Holstein Association, which operates in the Sierra, began 40 years ago with 12 ranches, and thanks to the efforts of private enterprise, it now has 141 Holstein stock farms which have raised production from 4 to 13 liters of milk per day.

In that regard, former President Galo Plaza noted that the development of Holstein breeding in Ecuador is one of the examples of what can be done in this country when the state and private enterprise together contribute to the development of an activity.

Corroborating what had been said earlier, the director general of livestock development, Dr Julio Diaz, expressed his satisfaction with the achievements of Holstein breeders. "As an Ecuadorean, a professional and a devotee of this activity," he said, "I am proud of the development that has been accomplished in the dairy industry."

He added that breeders, with their hard work and capital, undoubtedly with the support of the government, have made it possible for this activity to attain the level of prestige it has today. The recovery has indeed taken place, as both the private and public sectors admit; in milk as well as meat production, the resurgence has been significant.

The MAG study also indicates that the areas devoted to livestock pasture in the four regions of the country total 4,217,000 hectares, mostly for cattle. In the Sierra, where there are 1,462,978 head of dual-purpose cattle (meat and milk), as well as on the Coast, with 1,428,175 head, pastureland has been expanded considerably, almost at the same rate as the animal population. There is now one head of cattle for every hectare. In this area of pastureland, 30 percent of the land was used 3 to 5 years ago for banana, coffee, cacao and other tropical crops along the Coast. These plantations were turned into pastureland, given the low profits yielded by these products as a result of declines in international prices and export quotas.

The same thing happened in the Sierra, where the land had been planted in corn, barley, wheat, beans, etc., especially in high altitude areas with a cold climate: the fields were converted into pastures and used for raising cattle.

In the Amazon Region there are Holstein breeding farms with excellent results in meat and milk production, especially in the Baeza area of the Quijos district. The cattle population of the four eastern provinces is 232,333 head, which represents a considerable increase. Ranchers in the Sucua area have stated that agriculture is not profitable in the Amazon territory because of the obvious lack of communication networks.

On the other hand, they have noted that raising livestock, even though the animals must be transported by plane, a common occurrence in the Amazon, is profitable for ranchers. A typical case is that of the Shuaras, who operate communally and raise cattle. They manage to make a living, finance their literacy programs, and pay for three radio stations that broadcast on a permanent basis in their own language.

According to the estimate of the Ecuadorean livestock population as of December 1981, pigs total 3,318,000 head, which reflects an encouraging recovery. The sheep population, on the other hand, is diminishing daily; on the heaths of the Sierra they number a mere 1,258,900. This should alert the Agriculture and Livestock Ministry, considering that 20 years ago Ecuador had approximately 6 million head. The sheep population is declining for two fundamental reasons: the great demand for their meat, it being the most healthy and nutritious, and the fact that improved breeds are not available to Indian communities at reasonable prices to facilitate the expansion of the herds.

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CSO: 3010/2318

BRIEF

CENSUS TAKERS TRAINED--The National Institute of Statistics and Census (INEC) has organized a course for instructors, to begin tomorrow here, to train the people who will take the population and housing census next November. The audiovisual instruction, according to INEC, is the most voluminous operation the institute has undertaken in the preparation of this nationwide project. The audiovisual system was put into use in the 1974 census, and represents an innovation compared to traditional methods. Ecuador was the first country to use this method, and later lent technical assistance to Bolivia and Chile. Mexico observed the system, and it was recently applied in the Dominican Republic under the direction of Ecuadorean expert Ernesto Ruiz, who developed the technique in Ecuador. INEC reports that the students of the course are INEC officials who will be assigned to spread the technique to others; they will be in charge of national audiovisual training. After that, they will cover audiovisual instruction per se: its characteristics, the operation of equipment and demonstrative techniques. The seminar will last 2 weeks, and will be given by several officials of the institute, including Raul Sosa, Jose Ordonez, Gualberto Andrade, Guillermo Yanez, Alicia Alvarez and other members of the Training Unit. [Text] [Quito EL COMERCIO in Spanish 5 Sep 82 p A3] 8926

CSO: 3010/2318

POLITICAL DISCUSSIONS OVER UNICAMERAL ASSEMBLY CONTINUED

Views of the PPG

Cayenne LA PRESSE DE GUYANE in French 15 Jul 82 pp 1,4

[Text] Support for the unicameral assembly and opposition to elections by proportional representation. The position of the PPG [Guyanese People's Party] with regard to the government decision, as expressed by its president, Dr Ho-A-Chuck, is clear.

After the RPR [Rally for the Republic], the PSG [Guyanese Socialist Party], the UDR [Union of Democrats for the Republic] and the RDG [Guyanese Democratic Rally], the PPG made its position known Monday [12 July] in the course of a press conference held after the meeting of the General Council of the Department of French Guyana.

With Serge Patient and Hugues Voyer at his side, the Council member for Roura underlined first of all the steadfast position of the PPG (previously the MPG [Guyanese People's Movement]) on this issue for the past 10 years. In 1974 he stated to Olivier Stirn, then secretary of state for overseas departments and territories: "Whatever the case, it would have been preferable for French Guyana to establish within itself a single juridical and administrative entity and to become a 'region that has adapted its institutions,' rather than to superimpose two bodies within a single geographic area."

These views have been reiterated on different occasions in the course of the past few years. In fact, for the PPG the real question is the nature of this assembly: "What the PPG wants is a unicameral assembly in the framework of departmental institutions. That is constitutionally and politically possible:

--"Constitutionally: The constitution states that the territorial units of the French Republic are the departments and the municipalities. Suppressing the department as a unit would be an unconstitutional act. The government is therefore obliged to maintain the departmental assembly.

--"Politically: Making the president of the General Council of the department the local executive of the departmental unit and providing for a better division of powers between the department and the state satisfies the requirements of decentralization. Therefore, it is not necessary to establish another assembly for that purpose."

To support his position, Dr Ho-A-Chuck emphasized that there was already a precedent: "Between 1972 and 1975 didn't the departmental assembly manage the affairs of the two territorial units?"

The PPG intends to differ on this question with its ally, the RPP-Guyane [expansion unknown], which should avoid continued use of old-fashioned slogans and "references to the PSG and its special statute." "As for us, we want a unicameral departmental assembly provided with the powers given to the department and to the region, within the framework of the kind of decentralization provided for by the government."

Furthermore, Dr Ho-A-Chuck and then Serge Patient clearly expressed their opposition to elections by proportional representation. "By dividing the department into cantons, the members of the assembly knew how to take into account the defense of the interests of the inhabitants of French Guyana's different regions and the need for the elected leaders to become closer to the local people."

The Council member for Roura stated: "The decision to establish elections by proportional representation smells like electioneering. For if this reform is proposed, that's probably because it appears, in terms of the number of votes, to favor the leftist parties in the overseas departments."

For Serge Patient, a redivision of the cantons to better reflect the division of the population in the department is required. "It is not proper for Cayenne to be represented by only four councilors, whereas Montsinery-Tonnegrande has one councilor," he concluded.

Views of the UG

Cayenne LA PRESSE DE GUYANE in French 28 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] In a communique, the Political Bureau of the Guyanese Unity Party stated its position on the government proposal to establish unicameral assemblies in the overseas departments.

According to the Guyanese Unity Party, "the political claims of the Guyanese Left are clearly and irrevocably based on the condemnation of the departmental political system."

On this basis, the Guyanese Left has developed "proposals going from a claim for autonomy to a demand for total sovereignty."

"In any case, all these parties agree on demanding that only the Guyanese people should choose the new basic law that they wish to adopt for French Guyana. The French Government's proposal of a unicameral assembly is a matter that will be discussed in the French Parliament. Finally, it will be the French people, through their 800 representatives in Parliament, who will decide on the future of the Guyanese people."

"The right to self-determination will not be respected, and there will not even be any debate among the Guyanese people, since it is the General Council of the department that will be asked to state its views."

The Guyanese Unity Party emphasizes that the proposed law has been accepted by the PPG and the PSG but that elsewhere, "the proposal for a special statute presented by members of parliament from the PSG has been rejected by the socialist friends of the French Government, who once again have deceived the PSG and believe by the same token that they have deceived all Guyanese."

In conclusion, the Guyanese Unity Party denounces the decision of the government to prepare proposals common to Reunion, Martinique, Guadeloupe, and French Guyana, which are four different countries."

Council Discussions

Cayenne LA PRESSE DE GUYANE in French 29 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] A debate called historic by Elie Castor. The future will be the sole judge. Whatever the case, the public came in large numbers to attend this session of the General Council yesterday afternoon [28 July]. They witnessed verbal exchanges of a high quality and marked by great calm. After 90 minutes of discussion the Council members voted in favor of the unicameral assembly (10 votes for, 6 against) and in favor of elections under the proportional representation system (8 votes for, 7 against, one abstention--Daniel Catherine). Later, the Council members expressed their view that the future assembly should be called a Regional General Council and be composed of 31 members. Previously, the 13 councilors present--Paulin Brune, Georges Othily and Serge Patient were absent but had given their proxies to their colleagues--had examined three other reports: the credits available to the CNE [National Education Council], the draft bill on administration of the social security system and the draft decree on changes in the chambers of agriculture in the overseas departments.

In the name of the people of French Guyana, Andre Lecante welcomed the new government commissioner, Claude Silberzahn, who participated in the session. Elie Castor then opened the debate. Initially, he set out to denounce the specter of independence. He said: "Each time a process of consultations is announced in the overseas departments the same terms are favored by the local parties of right: abandonment, misery, adventurism. Now these parties did not know how to make French Guyana take off economically, but they excel in supporting the only policy they have: they say 'you are French, solidarity with France is fully in effect. If you vote the wrong way'--they mean if the people vote for leftist parties--'independence is inevitable.' As far as we are concerned, decentralization offers the possibility of entrusting responsibility to the elected representatives of the people to manage local affairs."

In this connection, the councilor from Sinnamary mentioned that this application of decentralization measures in the overseas departments "was part of President Mitterrand's program when he was a candidate" and that for the first time "a draft bill was submitted to the General Council for its views before it was considered by the cabinet. This step made it possible to amend the text of the bill.

"In any case, this draft bill is in no sense a step toward abandonment of French Guyana. Rather, it constitutes a change in our institutions permitting the development of French Guyana." Councilor Castor repeated.

Going then into the kind of electoral system proposed, Elie Castor spoke in favor of elections under the proportional representation system for three reasons: "The administrative division of French Guyana into cantons does not provide an exact reflection of population density. Elections by single member districts are basically unfair and favor the election of individuals more concerned with their personal interests than with the future of French Guyana. Finally, in the electoral sense, proportional representation is the most just."

In conclusion, Elie Castor emphasized the continuing view of the PSG on this question since 1958 and expressed confidence in seeing this law approved. "It won't be the slogans of Michel Debre and Bernard Pons, echoed here, that will prevent it."

Andre Lecante: "The Failure of the Departmental System"

According to Andre Lecante, who followed him at the tribunal, "the fact of 36 years of failure of the department system, which no one today would dream of denying," is what led the government to undertake this reform.

He continued that this is a system that was already condemned in the 1961 memorandum that stated how urgent it was to provide French Guyana with new institutions. Eleven years later, in 1972, the General Council approved a draft statute. "This law was signed by Emmanuel Bellony, then secretary general of the UDR," the councilor from Montsinery-Tonnegrande recalled.

The fact remained that to effect this change, it was necessary to wait for the victory of 10 May [1981]. "This leftist government was concerned with cutting the tentacles of capitalism wound around overseas France. This is the Left that today is proposing to the people of French Guyana that they let their creative intelligence develop."

He said that this was an historic moment not to be missed: "I am convinced," Andre Lecante concluded, "that within his heart of hearts each of my colleagues is in favor of more responsibilities for the elected representatives of the people. Today we have the task of ending an epoch."

The third PSG councilor to speak, Etienne-Yves Barrat, sought to prove the constitutionality of this draft bill, which has been questioned by Michel Debre in particular.

For this lawyer there are three irrefutable arguments in favor of the draft bill: Article 73 of the Constitution, which provides for the overseas departments particular changes as a function of their individual situations; the fact that since 1946 the general councils of the overseas departments have been provided with specific rights, and, finally, the adoption of the special statute of Corsica.

He ended his speech with the following words: "We absolutely must vote for this draft bill in order to have a tool with which to work in the framework of our republican institutions."

Mixed Approval from the PPG

Claude Ho-A-Chuck, who also spoke on behalf of Serge Patient, then presented his position, again taking up the major themes expressed at the PPG press conference 2 weeks ago. "In a period of change, let us be careful to avoid falling into an automatic expression of views; let us maintain our critical faculties." His tone was carefully considered.

"This evening we will not brandish the term 'abandonment.' We rejoice in the prospect of decentralization." The councilor from Roura, in reviewing the history of this issue, recalled his own change of position on this question.

"The real question is to know what kind of unicameral assembly French Guyana should have. The government has rejected the concept of a special statute proposed by our two members of Parliament, instead adopting the principle of a unicameral assembly having the same legal form in all the overseas departments." This is a principle that Dr Ho-A-Chuck said he supported. On the other hand he did not agree with the proposed system of elections. "Hitting the ball back" to Elie Castor, he expressed his support for the direct, single-member district system, which "takes into account the interests of the different regions of French Guyana and makes it possible to bring together the elected representatives of the local people. Moreover, it is astonishing that a government that has just established the principle of decentralization should adopt the opposit philosophy in this bill.

"Although I am in agreement with the principle of a unicameral assembly, we will vote against this draft bill. If the government reconsiders the type of election, our position will change."

Letter from Emmanuelli

The other Council members, and in particular the RPR representatives, did not sign up to participate in the debate. President Bellony then turned the floor over to the representative of the French Government.

The prefect read to the general councilors a letter he had prepared, introducing an exchange of letters signed by Henri Emmanuelli and addressed to them. In these letters, the departmental character of this draft bill was underlined: "The present reform bill is a phase that is complementary to the reform of 1946, which responded to the profound wishes of the local

population. The 1946 reform constituted clear progress that the shortcomings evident 36 years later could not wipe out." The existence of such an assembly is justified by the characteristic of "single department regions" which the overseas departments constitute.

"This draft bill is not a threat to national unity. It gives to our compatriots the best means of gaining control of their development and of fully exercising their responsibilities in the framework of national unity."

For his part, the government commissioner said that in this affair he was convinced that "there is no trap. The instrument that is offered will be a good instrument. However, if it is badly used, you should not accuse whoever got it for you."

In the midst of applause from the public gallery, the prefect ended his speech: "The time has come to get rid of this old debate, which gnaws at the overseas departments: are they French or not French."

Thirty-One Elected Members

When the overall debate was completed, the examination of certain points of the draft bill began. Two articles were to hold the attention of the councilors: the number of councilors in the future assembly and its name.

On the first question, Gerard Holder proposed that the number of councilors be increased to 31 "so that they can work efficiently, maintain the geographic division of councilors and have an uneven number of members."

On the second point, after a long discussion in which Andre Lecante, Claude Ho-A-Chuck, Emmanuel Bellony and the prefect took part, the name "Regional General Council," proposed by the mayor of Montsinery-Tonnegrande, was adopted instead of the name "Departmental and Regional Council."

There remained the final vote. Emmanuel Bellony proposed that the Council members vote first on the draft bill as a whole before voting point by point. Claude Ho-A-Chuck proposed voting point by point. The second proposal carried the day.

Four proposals were voted on. The first two proposals--the number of elected councilors (31) and the name of the future assembly (Regional General Council--each received 10 votes in favor (8 from the PSG, 2 from the PPG). The results of the vote on the third question--for or against the unicameral assembly--were the same. The other Council members voted against those proposals.

On the other hand, on the type of election provided for in the draft bill, the Council members voted as follows: 8 for (from the PSG), 7 against (RPR and the PPG), and 1 unexpected abstention by Daniel Catherine who, by rejecting the draft bill as a whole, also refused to vote on certain details in the text.

In commenting on the last two votes by the Council, Claude Ho-A-Chuck emphasized that "two majority groups had emerged: one for the unicameral assembly and the other for proportional representation. It is therefore useless to vote on the draft as a whole."

His views were supported. The Council members rejected a final effort by Emmanuel Bellony asking them to vote on the draft bill as a whole.

Before adjourning the session, the president of the General Council paid his respects to Pierre Bayle, director of the cabinet of the prefect, whose departure for the Prefecture of Seine Maritime in Rouen is expected in the near future after his 2-year tour of duty in French Guyana.

RPR-Guyana Press Statement

Cayenne LA PRESSE DE GUYANE in French 2 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] As Paulin Brune was absent, Paul Jean-Louis, Marcel Jerome and Leon Bertrand on "Friday morning [30 July] communicated to the local press the views of the RPR-Guyana and the necessary conclusions to draw from the meeting of the General Council on Wednesday [28 July]." Marcel Jerome sought to minimize "the real meaning of this debate." The general councilor from Saint-Laurent explained the reasons for the silence of the RPR-Guyana during the General Council Session.

According to Marcel Jerome, "the views of his party remain the same": maintain the General Council as it is, with its own powers, and create a regional assembly composed of 28 elected members (who cannot also be members of the General Council) chosen by proportional representation and divided into three subregions throughout the country (coastal region, the Maroni area and the Oyapock area).

Hence, the government draft bill could not be agreed to by the RPR, and for several reasons: "The principle of a unicameral assembly, in our view, is in fundamental opposition to a great principle of our law: each administrative unit should have distinct representation. Moreover, to justify this proposal they give us the rather facile explanation that the unicameral assembly will avoid disputes among the leaders. That is why, in the event that this draft bill had been put to the vote of the General Council, the council members would have voted against it."

In effect, in the view of the RPR-Guyana "a procedural trick was used." That is, "the General Council only said that it would agree to having a unicameral assembly, elected on the basis of proportional representation, exercise authority over both the department as well as the region. That doesn't amount to approval of the draft bill."

The fact remained that in Marcel Jerome's view, "men in whom many of our fellow citizens still had confidence yesterday [28 July] lost their heads, making a little more trouble for the political game of the departmental administration. I am thinking of Claude Ho-A-Chuck and Serge Patient."

Regarding the attitude of Daniel Catherine, Paul Jean-Louis stated: "His abstention from voting on the electoral system is completely logical in terms of his position."

Leon Bertrand added: "If the RPR councilors did not take part in the debate, it was only because of the discipline in our group."

Just before the session began, RPR and PPG Council members reportedly agreed on adopting a position "to safeguard the unity of the group." The rejection of the draft bill as a whole by presentation of a motion in this sense was decided on. "It was a surprise when Dr Ho-A-Chuck began to speak in his own name and that of Serge Patient, whose proxy he held, thus failing to respect our agreement to fight against the PSG."

"Confusion reigned, as everyone knows, and finally an overall vote on the draft bill did not even take place."

Regarding the attitude of the PSG, Leon Bertrand termed it "Illogical." He pointed out the gap "between Emmanuelli's letter stating in two places that French Guyana would remain a French department" and "the clear condemnation by the PSG Council members of a departmental statute."

He gave three possible explanations for this paradox: "Either the PSG Council members were unable to recognize in this draft bill the same elements of departmental administration that they have always opposed; they supported it solely because the system of proportional representation is a new chance for them to attain power; or Emmanuelli wanted in effect to help his friends achieve their hidden objective. But, as we know, he made reference to the strengthening of the departmental statute in order to calm the people living in the overseas departments."

Views of Daniel Catherine

Cayenne LA PRESSE DE GUYANE in French 14 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Two weeks after the debate on the unicameral assembly in the General Council, Daniel Catherine yesterday morning [13 August] reviewed developments at that session. This gave him the opportunity to restate the circumstances that led him to abstain in the vote on the proposed elections system.

Initially, the councilor reacted to the different statements of Jean-Claude Montgenie and of Claude Ho-A-Chuck. In Particular, he rejected the statements made by the departmental delegate of the UDF [French Democratic Union] as if he held a membership card in this party.

He declared: "Moreover, I was not supported by the UDF at the time of the cantonal elections. On that day I did not belong to any political group. My last formal affiliation goes back to January 1982, when I resigned from the RDG."

Regarding his abstention on the vote, termed "a failure to perform his duty and an intellectual error" by Dr Ho-A-Chuck, Daniel Catherine recalled the consistency in his position since 1972, when he had opposed the draft bill on a special statute prepared by Leopold Heder. He said: "I am against a

unicameral assembly. At the time of the debate I voted against this article of the draft bill. I therefore had no reason to vote on the three other questions put to a vote by the Council members: that is, the name of the assembly, the number of elected members and the type of election. I abstained."

Later, supporting the position of Paul Jean-Louis, Daniel Catherine emphasized how surprised he was when Claude Ho-A-Chuck spoke "contrary to the strategy that our group had adopted before the session."

Moreover, Daniel Catherine announced his intention of attacking the motion when it is made public and stated that "this episode does not place in question the alliance that the RPR, the PPG and I myself have formed within the General Council."

Finally, although he has not yet decided on the tactics he will follow at the time of the next elections, Daniel Catherine would like "to have action taken to bring the voters' register up to date."

Opposition Views

Cayenne LA PRESSE DE GUYANE in French 27 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Parallel to the reactions of the local and national political parties on the decision of the government to establish unicameral assemblies in the overseas departments (see our preceding editions), members of parliament from the overseas departments belonging to the opposition, including Emmanuel Bellony, have joined to condemn this proposal, under the leadership of Michel Debre. LA PRESSE DE GUYANE publishes below the full text of a motion signed by Camille Petit, member of parliament and president of the Regional Council of Martinique; Victor Sable, member of parliament from Martinique; Roger Lise and Edmond Valcin, senators from Martinique; Emile Maurice, president of the General Council of Martinique; Lucette Michaux-Chevry, president of the General Council of Guadeloupe; Marcel Esdras, member of parliament from Guadeloupe; Jean Fontaine, member of parliament from Reunion; Georges Pepiquet and Louis Virapoule, senators from Reunion; August Legros, president of the General Council of Reunion; and Yves Barau, president of the Regional Council of Reunion.

"We wish to emphasize to you how much concern is felt in the overseas departments where the unjustifiable refusal of the government to apply the common law of decentralization is felt to be kind of abandonment. You will understand that the distance of these departments from metropolitan France makes this renunciation of departmental statutes dramatically sensitive. For this kind of statute remains the only true sign of freedom, in the face of the rivalries of the superpowers and of progress, as a means of avoiding the disaster of underdevelopment.

"As the conclusion of a long process of affirming fidelity to France and of patriotism, the identity of the statute with metropolitan France, decided on in 1946, was confirmed in 1958. Since then, the overseas departments have not been in a separate category, either juridically or politically. This is all the more so as they benefit from 'measures of adaptation' provided for in the constitution.

"Now, far from being a measure of adaptation, the proposal to replace in these departments the existing general councils and regional councils by a unicameral assembly elected by proportional representation results in something profoundly different. There would no longer be either the same kind of electoral system, the same governmental bodies, or the same powers attributed to them.

"After the reorganization of the city of Paris comes the reorganization of the overseas departments!

"As in the case of Paris, this is a kind of power play. In the cantonal elections in the four overseas departments (French Guyana, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Reunion), the majority of the voters made its views known. It is against this expression of the popular will, and almost in the sense of punishing the people, that the government intends to dissolve the general councils and the regional councils.

"As in the case of Paris, this is a maneuver: communists and separatists want positions of power and influence. And the socialists--at least those who are giving in to the government--are abandoning their statements and promises, also with a view to taking over positions themselves.

"However, if the government were to succeed in its power play and its maneuvers, the consequences would be tragic.

"In each overseas department the government intends to establish a real parliament. Due to the fact that the general councils and the regional councils have many powers these departmental parliaments would have exorbitant powers in common law. And in these parliaments, thanks to proportional representation, the predominance of the local leadership of the political parties would be assured.

"This reform is dangerous to the liberties of the citizens and is contrary to the constitution.

"In effect, by provoking a kind of institutional slippage, this reform would lead inevitably to opening the way to the separatist propaganda of certain political parties--notably the local communist parties, directly attached to the international communist movement, whose headquarters is in Moscow, and which have been trying for years and with great determination to break existing relations with metropolitan France.

"There are many 'cliches' in use regarding the overseas departments: places for tourism, financial burdens, backward territories. These cliches, spread about by ignorant people, hide the truth: These are faroff lands, no doubt,

but profoundly French and which, as lands of liberty and progress, serve to spread French influence. That is why the great majority of the inhabitants of overseas France does not want at any price this rupture with France that is so greatly desired by the communists and the separatists. If they are attached to the idea of a special statute, this is because it is for them the expression of a common will, of a destiny that unites all citizens of France over the seas.

"French men and women of overseas France demand, in the name of France, the support of French men and women of metropolitan France. Let the men and women of metropolitan France respond to this appeal and to the confidence of the men and women of overseas France and join in rejection of a draft bill that is harmful to France."

5170

CSO: 3100/939

BISHOP GAINS FRENCH COOPERATION

FL180240 Bridgetown CANA in English 2045 GMT 17 Sep 82

[By Gilbert Sedbon]

[Text] Paris, 17 Sep, CANA-REUTER--Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop said after talks with President Francois Mitterrand today that he had secured French political and economic cooperation for his Caribbean island's struggle against U.S. pressures.

Mr Bishop, visiting France for the first time since coming to power following a left-wing coup d'etat in March 1979, told reporters:

"Grenada can expect political and economic cooperation from France to develop as a result of our talks," he said, "and this will help us resist American pressures."

The Grenada leader said his country looked to France and other Western European countries as "extra allies along with Cuba and our other allies."

Many of the islands and countries in the region have gone to the World Bank and other international organisations for economic assistance despite the harsh conditions they detest," he added, "and yet they find it hard to secure loans because of United States opposition."

Mr Bishop said President Reagan's Caribbean Basin Plan with its 350 million dollars of economic aid was mainly aimed at giving military assistance to El Salvador.

"More than one-third of this fund is meant for El Salvador," he said. "Any money for El Salvador can only be spent on military purposes."

He said France understood the problems faced by Grenada because it had stood up to the United States over supplies for the controversial Siberian gas pipeline to Europe.

Diplomats said the welcome given to the Grenada leader by the French president and members of the government made it clear that France did not share the official U.S. view that Grenada, Cuba and Nicaragua form "a triangular base" for Soviet and Cuban influence in Central America.

France was showing its determination to help Central American countries with their economic problems, they said.

Mr Bishop said Grenada could now hope for French technical assistance for agricultural development projects so that the island could become self-sufficient in food.

CSO: 3025/1157

BRIEFS

BISHOP PRAISES FRANCE, CRITICIZES U.S.--Paris, 17 Sep (AFP)--The "policy of the carrot and the stick" used by the United States in the Caribbean was denounced strongly today by Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop. Bishop, who was invited to lunch with French President Francois Mitterrand today, accused the U.S. leaders of "intimidating the progressive countries of the area, such as Grenada and Nicaragua, and the popular forces of El Salvador and the Cubans, with frequent military maneuvers, five of them in 2 months," and of aggravating "the situation in the region with its policies." The prime minister of Grenada added that "the peoples of the region are more displeased every day and express their displeasure in ways that even include armed struggle." After describing the situation in Central America and the Caribbean as "shifting and explosive," Bishop accused the United States of wanting to "recolonize the region and of ensuring its control through the multinational companies." Bishop concluded by praising the relations between France and Grenada and expressed the desire for cooperation among the two countries. [Text] [PA171907 Paris AFP in Spanish 1456 GMT 17 Sep 82]

MNIB STRIVING TO ENTER CARIBBEAN MARKET--St Georges, Grenada, 23 Sep CANA--The Grenada Marketing and National Importing Board (MNIB), set up by the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) to help boost the country's agricultural sector, is intensifying its efforts to break into the Caribbean market. According to the manager of the MNIB, Jamaican Denzil Wilkes, a number of officials of the board have been visiting Caribbean islands, particularly Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago, to establish ties with persons in these countries who have expressed a willingness to act as agents of the MNIB in their territories. Mr Wilkes said the board was optimistic about breaking into the regional markets because "our investigations so far indicate that there is definitely a potential in Trinidad, Barbados, St Vincent and Saint Lucia for our products." He disclosed that already 400-800 pounds of agricultural products from Grenada have been sold to neighbouring Trinidad and Tobago, and he said that MNIB hoped to increase its sales to that country. Mr Wilkes also stated that the board hoped to increase the sale of its products to the French Caribbean islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe since some Grenadian [words indistinct] to these two countries have received a favourable reponse. [Text] [FL231200 Bridgetown CANA in English 0945 GMT 23 Sep 82]

NEW SOVIET ENVOY--The Soviet ambassador accredited to Grenada, Gennadiy I. Sazhenov, today presented his credentials to Governor General Sir Paul Scoon. [Text] [FL220115 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 21 Sep 82]

VATICAN ENVOY MEETS BISHOP--St Georges, Grenada, 21 Sep (CANA)--Monsignor Paul Tabet, the Vatican's representative to the Caribbean today held talks here with Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, the government information service reported. No details of the discussions were given. Monsignor Tabet arrived here last Sunday. [Excerpt] [FL220115 Bridgetown CANA in English 2327 GMT 21 Sep 82]

WFDY REPRESENTATIVE--The general secretary for international relations in the National Youth Organization, Brother (Tony Francis), will be leaving Grenada this Saturday for a 1-year assignment in Hungary. He will be based in Budapest, where he will represent the English, French and Dutch-speaking Caribbean on the Bureau of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, WDFY. One of his major tasks will be organizing the second meeting of anti-imperialist youth and students from the Caribbean. This meeting is scheduled to be held in Grenada in March 1983 and will be jointly sponsored by the WFDY, the International Union of Students and the Organization of Latin American and Caribbean Students. [Text] [FL232355 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 23 Sep 82]

NYO INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY--Sister (Wendy Crawford) has been appointed to succeed Brother (Tony Francis) as the National Youth Organization [NYO] secretary for international relations. Sister (Crawford) recently returned to Grenada after completing 1 year of studies in the GDR. [Text] [FL232355 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 23 Sep 82]

CSO: 3298/1101

BRIEFS

ANNUAL TUC CONGRESS OPENING--Georgetown, Guyana, 23 Sep (CANA)--Director of the International Labour Organisation's Caribbean office, Dr Oliver Francis, has said here that there must be a relationship based on trust and mutual understanding between workers' organisations and Guyana Government in national reconstruction. In an address at the opening of the annual delegates conference of the Guyanese Trades Union Congress (TUC), Mr Francis emphasised the need for tripartite talks in formulating a plan for national reconstruction, which he pointed out should include appropriate objectives. TUC president, Samuel Walker, said the 6th conference, with the theme "Towards the Task of National Reconstruction," was being held at a time when workers the world over faced significant reductions in the quality of life and standards of living because of the economic crisis facing both the socialist and capitalist countries. [Excerpt] [FL232040 Bridgetown CANA in English 1805 GMT 23 Sep 82]

AGREEMENT WITH USSR--Georgetown, Guyana, 14 Sep (CANA)--Guyana and the Soviet Union have signed an agreement for a programme of cultural and scientific exchange, the GUYANA NEWS AGENCY (GNA) has reported. The GNA said the one-year programme, the second of its kind to be signed between the two countries, was provided for under the agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation signed in Georgetown on April 18, 1978. The programme provides for the exchange of information and personnel in the areas of science, education, culture, art, health and the mass media. The agreement was signed here last Friday by Guyana's permanent secretary in the Ministry of Economic Planning and Finance, Leslie Johnson and Konstantin Kharchev, the Soviet ambassador. [Text] [FL141950 Bridgetown CANA in English 1932 GMT 14 Sep 82]

BURNHAM SUES OPPOSITION PAPER--Georgetown, Guyana, 15 Sep (CANA)--Guyana President Forbes Burnham has sued Eusi Kwayana, publisher of the organ of the opposition Working People's Alliance, DAYCLEAN, claiming damages for libel contained in an article headlined "Who Can Libel Burnham?" in the September 4 issue. In the article, Kwayana had repeated the substance of articles carried by two weekly newspapers CATHOLIC STANDARD and OPEN WORD for which President Burnham has sued the respective editors, Fr Andrew Morrison and Mr Brian Radway for libel damages. [Text] [FL151609 Bridgetown CANA in English 1548 GMT 15 Sep 82]

AGRICULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH USSR--Georgetown, 11 Sep (AFP)--Guyana and the Soviet Union have signed a new agricultural cooperation agreement. The agreement was signed in Georgetown by Leslie Johnson, first secretary of the Guyanese Economy Ministry, and Soviet Ambassador Konstantin Kharchev. The two countries have coordinated different agricultural development projects over the last 4 years. [Text] [PA110214 Paris AFP in Spanish 2052 GMT 11 Sep 82]

CSO: 3010/2355

HAITIAN EXILE CLAIMS TO HAVE WIDE SUPPORT

FL161650 Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 11 Sep 82 p 1

[By Athena Damianos]

[Excerpts] Calling the toppling of the Duvalier government "a life-long dream," Haitian freedom fighter Bernard Sansaricq vowed this week that there will soon be an end to dictatorship in his impoverished homeland.

Sansaricq, one of seven would-be liberators of Haiti who was put on probation by a U.S. court last week for January's ill-fated raid, said he has asked Prime Minister Pindling to support his Parti Populaire National Haitian (PPNH).

"The attempt to overthrow (President-for-Life Jean-Claude Duvalier) was just one battle in the fight for liberation." Sansaricq, a Fort Lauderdale gas station owner told THE TRIBUNE in an exclusive telephone interview.

"Other battles will come and there will be a victory. In a short time Duvalier will not be there."

Sansaricq, who claims PPNH has five million supporters in Haiti, said the party also has the support of several South American countries. He named Venezuela, Mexico and the Dominican Republic as some of the countries supporting the PPNH.

He said the party also wrote to a large number of U.S. congressmen and received "overwhelming" support.

Sansaricq said he wrote to Prime Minister Pindling in June to congratulate him on his election victory and appeal for the support of the Bahamas Government. He said he has not received a reply.

"We would like to have good relations with the Bahamas and with Prime Minister Pindling when we take over" Sansaricq said.

Sansaricq said PPNH seeks to restore democracy to Haiti by offering free elections to the people. "We want to see democracy," he said. "We want to see political parties take part in free elections. We feel that we are the only alternative to Duvalier and communism." [passage omitted]

OFFICIALS REPLY TO MEXICAN-VENEZUELAN INITIATIVE

Paz Barnica Statement

PA171728 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Passages in quotation marks recorded]

[Text] In voicing his opinion on the letter sent by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo and Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins to U.S. President Ronald Reagan, Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica made the following statement:

"The letter was delivered early this week by the Venezuelan and Mexican ambassadors to Honduras. The letter was signed jointly by the presidents of Mexico and Venezuela, Jose Lopez Portillo and Luis Herrera Campins, respectively and addressed to the constitutional president of Honduras, Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova. It contains a number of considerations and expresses concern over the Central American situation. We consider the initiative most valuable, coming from two statesmen and leaders of two friendly nations like Venezuela and Mexico, with which Honduras maintains the most fraternal bonds of friendship and consideration."

Referring to the letter's content, Dr Paz Barnica said:

"The presidents expressed their concern over the level of tension existing between Nicaragua and Honduras. They stressed the importance of the initiative to internationalize peace in Central America, as proposed by Dr Suazo Cordova. The chief of state will answer the letter expressing his gratitude for the initiative and referring to the situation which, more than a bilateral issue, involves all of Central America. Dr Suazo Cordova will also reiterate his government's pacifist and democratic characteristics and his recognition to the presidents of Mexico and Venezuela for their interest in the convulsive situation affecting the Central American isthmus."

The foreign minister also reported the signing of an agreement with the Japanese Government this morning.

"At 0700 hours tomorrow morning, we will proceed to the exchange of notes with the Japanese ambassador in Honduras, basically referring to a donation of

"several million lempiras worth of fertilizers by the Japanese Government to promote the production of basic grains in the country. The National Cattle Development Bank will be in charge of handling this donation in the name of the government."

Asked to comment on remarks by Nicaraguan Government authorities concerning President Suazo Cordova's failure to answer a request from that country, Dr Paz Barnica said:

"President Suazo Cordova already answered the letter sent by Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Government Junta of National Reconstruction. The president also raised several considerations intended to create the necessary conditions for a summit. Furthermore, the president noted that, prior to any summit, the agreements reached in previous meetings such as these made by the foreign ministers and by the military officials should be implemented."

Finally, Dr Paz Barnica announced his trip to France in response to an invitation from the French Government.

"We received an invitation from French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson to meet him in Paris to analyze the Central American situation and to take into consideration the importance of the initiative to international peace in Central America as proposed by the constitutional and democratic government of President Suazo Cordova.

"It will be a brief but strictly necessary visit as it will benefit Honduran interests and will offer an opportunity to fix our country's position in the face of the campaign of misinformation in some European countries which has negatively affected our country.

"We will also take advantage of this trip to visit Geneva for a meeting with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. We will talk with ranking leaders of the EEC as well as of the Belgian and French Governments."

'Text' of Suazo Cordova Response

PA181518 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1142 GMT 18 Sep 82

["Text" of Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova's 17 September response to a note sent by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo and Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins; released by the government's International Information Office]

[Text] Mr President and dear friends: I have received with great interest the message that you and his excellency Venezuelan President Dr Luis Herrera Campins forwarded to me on 9 September through the heads of the diplomatic missions representing the illustrious governments of Mexico and Venezuela before the Honduran Government.

I must tell you that both in my role as constitutional president of Honduras and as a Honduran and Latin American citizen I was pleased to receive the

sincere expressions of interest that the two of you demonstrate in your note with regard to Central America's current political, economic and social situation.

In all truth, Central America's situation is one of conflict. Reality cannot be reduced to a bilateral conflict, but reflects the conjunction of a number of internal and international factors that make our region both unstable and insecure and that threaten it with even greater violence.

The traditional conditions of backwardness, poverty and exploitation clash with the desire for progress, welfare and justice. Efforts to achieve economic and social development vanish in the face of the permanent deterioration in terms of exchange, the international crisis, the high cost of energy sources and natural disasters.

Our people's efforts to improve and to lay the foundations for democracy meet with constant attacks on freedom and on the free expression of the people's sovereignty. The desire for peace is undermined through the support for terrorism.

In view of this dramatic and complex picture, we can only hope to be able to modify the situation through the solid democratic conviction that moves us, through our sustained effort to confront adversities and through international solidarity, particularly that of Latin America, which has been demonstrated on many occasions by both Mexico and Venezuela.

One of the most difficult tasks for the Honduran people and government has been the materialization of the peace initiative that was proposed at the OAS in March, going beyond mere declarations to set a proposal in motion that, by not excluding other viewpoints, deserves the moral support of almost all of Latin America and Western Europe.

In this regard, Honduras is still intent on seeking and finding the most suitable means of implementing the six points that comprise this initiative and of promoting solutions to other problems that are not contemplated in it but that fall within the framework of my country's goal--shared by both Mexico and Venezuela--which is to turn Central America into an area of peace, free of the torment of conflicts that can lead to polarization and of armed confrontation.

I fervently hope that both Mexico and Venezuela can determinedly associate themselves with our work on behalf of peace. There could be no better moment to invite you, initially, to offer humanitarian refuge to as many hundreds or even thousands of Central Americans displaced by domestic wars as is possible for your two states. At present, these people are in Honduran territory for humanitarian reasons. I am sure that the removal of many of them would decidedly aid in alleviating the social pressure on Honduras and the tensions that their presence here might create with other states.

In the second place, I would also like to invite you to participate actively in the institutionalization of a group of democratic Central American and

Caribbean countries. The purpose of this would be to achieve a process of detente in the area through analysis of the various peace proposals made for Central America through the adoption and execution of specific measures in the areas of politics and international security. It would also seek to promote and strengthen integral democratic institutionalization in the region's countries. Finally, it would promote a suitable framework for intra-regional and international cooperation in the economic, financial and commercial areas, thus making it possible to achieve these noble political goals.

My government and that of Costa Rica have been jointly discussing the possibility of holding a meeting of foreign ministers from the democratic countries in Central America and the Caribbean. This meeting may be held in October. The necessary consultations in this respect are being successfully conducted. Participation would be open to all states in the area that have legal and legitimately elected governments or whose current regimes have set a date for the election of supreme authorities within a short period of time, with the securities and guarantees needed for such events.

I have no doubt that within the framework of a broad regional scheme, we will be able to find solutions to Central America's most pressing problems.

It is within this context that regrettable internal conflicts are occurring. The Central American region must find a new point of balance. It is in this area that a climate of mutual respect, which guarantees stability, must be established. It is in this area that individual and public rights must be respected, thus leading to the materialization of the ideals of justice and freedom of the area's peoples. Central America is being threatened both domestically and internationally.

The tense situation that at times has prevailed between Honduras and Nicaragua and between Nicaragua and other states in the isthmus falls within the framework of this reality. While seeking an integral solution to the tense Central American situation, my government has provided ample evidence of prudence and patience in the face of the repeated provocations to which Honduras has been subjected by the Nicaraguan Government. We Hondurans will never resort to aggression or to threats against any of the neighboring states. We firmly believe that any difference between states can be solved by peaceful means.

I think that both Mexico and Venezuela have an important role to play at this point on behalf of peace and democracy. It would be highly beneficial if you would exert moral pressure on the current Nicaraguan Government, to persuade it that it is in accordance with the highest goals pursued by the Nicaraguan people during the 1978-1979 revolution and with harmonious continental coexistence to reassume its original commitments toward the international community.

In contrast to the present situation, a democratic, pluralist and nonaligned Nicaragua, whose armed forces do not disrupt the regional balance and whose international activities and ties do not threaten the region's authentically democratic regimes, would represent a factor of stability and peace.

In this regard, Honduras feels both pleased to accept and grateful for the mediation that Mexico and Venezuela have fraternally offered. In our difficult task to consolidate political, economic and social democracy here in Honduras; in our effort to turn Central America into a peace zone, your message encourages me and strengthens my hope that, with the collaboration of both Mexico and Venezuela, I will be able to achieve the goals outlined when I took over the Honduran presidency.

Please accept, Mr President, the testimony of my highest and most distinguished consideration.

[Signed] Roberto Suazo Cordova
President of the Republic

CSO: 3010/2361

OVER 20 PEOPLE IN ASYLUM AT MEXICAN EMBASSY

PA171743 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] We have learned from reliable sources that over 20 people are in refuge at the Mexican Embassy. They are regarded as targets of political persecution because of their terrorist activities against the Honduran state. The sources stressed that Mexican Ambassador Plutarco Albarran Lopez is extremely concerned over the number of refugees in the embassy and is making arrangements with the Honduran Foreign Ministry for them to be given safe-conducts to go to Mexico.

Many persons connected with violent actions have disappeared from Honduras and others have taken refuge in the Mexican Embassy taking advantage of the right of asylum.

Cadena Audio Video has been told that safe-conducts will be issued next week to asylees Sandra Nunez Aguilar, Anibal Izaguirre Fiallos, Ramon Antonio Suazo Padilla and Julia Esperanza Lagos Solorzano, who have been at that embassy for some time because they had previously failed to obtain authorization to leave the country. They are implicated in the kidnappings of businessmen Jacques Casanova, Herman Eyl and banker Paul Vinelli as well as in the bomb explosions in buildings and in a powerplant in Tegucigalpa.

According to other reports, the search and arrests at the San Francisco District revealed that people linked to the subversive actions in our country have fled and others have taken refuge in the Mexican Embassy, as reported.

CSO: 3010/2361

OFFICIALS MOVE TO CLEAN UP POLICE CORRUPTION

PA171559 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Excerpt] The high command of the Public Security Forces, FUSEP, has launched a campaign to clean up its ranks. Cadena Audio Video's news department has learned that the Cobra Squadron, which specializes in fighting the guerrillas and detecting their redoubts in the country, is being reorganized and purged. It was reported that the Cobras have undergone a sweeping purge in the last few days and that this is part of a campaign to clean up FUSEP. Newsman (Jorge Alberto Diaz Castillo) reported the following in this connection:

[Begin (Diaz Castillo) recording] Following a number of complaints from citizens who are outraged at the abuses of agents and members of the Cobra commando group, the FUSEP has dishonorably discharged 20 of its members, including two sergeants and a corporal. The measure aims at revamping FUSEP's image, which has been tainted by abusive agents who have forced citizens to give them money and other personal property under threat of arrest.

According to official sources, the campaign will be extended to the traffic police because Maj Alfoso Luque Jimenez has received many complaints that traffic policemen stop cars at intersections to demand money from motorists with any pretext and he wants to stop these abuses against the citizens.

The order to carry out the moral cleanup in the FUSEP departments came from Col Daniel Bali Castillo, who has in turn received these instructions from Gen Alvarez Martinez. [passage omitted] [end recording]

CSO: 3010/2361

PNP CONFERENCE ENDS ON NOTE OF CONFIDENCE

FL202028 Bridgetown CANA in English 1750 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 20 Sep, CANA--Jamaica's opposition People's National Party (PNP) ended its annual conference here last night, apparently confident that the national mood is again swinging in its favour, two years after having suffered the most devastating defeat by a party in Jamaica's electoral history.

"...Almost every single class is calling for Michael Manley to return as prime minister of Jamaica", the PNP's general secretary, Dr D.K. Duncan, declared at the final session.

The socialist PNP was beaten by the the pro-free enterprise Jamaica Labour Party (JLP) in the October 1980 general election. The PNP's number of parliamentary seats was slashed from 43 to nine.

The conference, which opened on September 16, was well attended.

Said party leader Manley, during his speech: "Let them take heed of the thousands that are here today. Let them take heed of the vibrations of redemption. Let the mockers and doubters know they may think they have buried the People's National Party, (but) it shall never be buried in the history of Jamaica."

Mr Manley criticised the performance of the government and questioned the management capabilities of the administration.

Public utilities were a major problem despite government promises they would have been remedied months ago, the trade deficit was widening, the national debt was up, and production was down, Mr Manley claimed.

Although there were claims that jobs had been created, there was little evidence of them coming, and the administration's policy of divestment was in disarray, he charged.

He said that last year the government had borrowed 480 million dollars (U.S.) and was this year planning to borrow 660 million dollars (U.S.), but manufacturers were still finding it difficult to gain licences to import raw materials and the programme of de-regulation was creating hardship for local producers and farmers.

"In two years they are going to borrow more than we borrowed in the eight years (in government). We demand to know where that borrowed money has gone", Mr Manley said.

He also said that the government has twice revised downwards its predictions of economic growth and that deputy prime minister, Hugh Shearer, was now saying that the economic recovery programme was no longer to take three but five years.

Mr Manley said his party would work for fundamental change that would transform the power relationships between the various elements in the society.

He also said that while there was room in the economic structure for the private sector, "the market must be the servant of the people, but not the master."

Said the PNP leader: "We have a vision of another kind of outlook. We want to see a world that when you are growing up in the schools what you learn is not to be like a crab in a barrel, not every man for himself, but to learn how to cooperate with each other.

"We want to rid ourselves of the dependency, we want to build a group pride in which our people are self-reliant."

To ensure that the ideological position is clear the PNP has been training cadres and in the coming political year is to launch a major group rebuilding drive at the constituency group level.

"When the PNP is back in power done will day when anybody will ask "in what voice is the People's National Party speaking", Mr Manley said. [Sentence as received]

The PNP has reported that it is launching the "Norman Manley Fund" to raise a million dollars (1 JCA dollar: 56 cents U.S.) through its own programmes and at the "grass roots level" as traditional sources of funding had dried up.

Businessmen and special interest groups, according to Mr Duncan, have told the party that "You can't get a dollar from us unless you don't know where you are going." [as received]

"If we can't finance it (the PNP's way back to power), the big man will finance it, and the big man can't speak on behalf of the working people," Mr Duncan declared.

CSO: 3025/1159

PNP DETERMINED TO SHRUG OFF COMMUNIST IMAGE

FL162115 Bridgetown CANA in English 1812 GMT 16 Sep 82

[By Paget Defretias]

[Excerpt] Kingston, Jamaica, 16 Sep, CANA--Jamaica's official opposition People's National Party (PNP) was today beginning its 44th annual conference, determined to shrug off a worrying communist image but firmly convinced, that its ideology of democratic socialism was best suited to the island's developmental needs.

The PNP's stand is that we are not communists and we do not admit communists to our ranks. We deal resolutely with all local organisations which compete for state power and, therefore, we deal...with the (ruling pro-Western) Jamaica Labour Party and...(the communist) WJP (Workers Party of Jamaica), party leader Michael Manley told a preconference press briefing last night.

The PNP earned the reputation of being communist not only because of its close links with neighbouring Cuba while in power, but also because of the critical support the party got from the Marxist WPJ.

But the former prime minister made it crystal clear last night that the PNP had no intention of sharing state power with any other political organisation, should it be returned in Jamaica again.

Mr Manley said changes in the PNP's top leadership were not inconceivable as these posts had been stable for the last four years.

Today's GLEANER newspaper reported that first vice-president, former Deputy Prime Minister P.J. Patterson had confirmed he would not be seeking re-election to the post, which he held since 1969.

Mr Patterson had been identified with the moderates within the party's top ranks, the element that holds a balance between the left and right.

The GLEANER also said that Ralph Brown, a former minister of local government, was not seeking re-election as second vice president.

CSO: 3025/1159

'GLEANER' EDITORIAL VIEWS REAGAN-JAMAICA RELATIONS

FL171900 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 13 Sep 82 p 8

[By Carl Stone]

[Text] It is one of the paradoxes of politics that Jamaica, a Third World country, is getting the highest per capita inflows of non-military aid allocated by the United States in the post-war period from the U.S. President whose attitude toward Third World countries has been the most hostile in that period. In per capita terms only Israel at the moment gets more U.S. aid than Jamaica.

In the real world of politics there is always a cost attached to benefits, whether material or symbolic.

In the Manley years, our Third World esteem was very high and we were counted among the more significant non-aligned countries despite our small size and geographic distance from the areas of international power struggles. The price we paid for the uncompromising non-aligned position was an alienation of our hitherto close ties with the United States.

With the change of government the Reagan-Seaga alliance restored the traditional close link with the United States which was accompanied by massive increases in U.S. aid. This was, however, achieved at the price of being associated internationally with the government that more than any other in the post-war period has done most to project the U.S. as hostile to the Third World generally (and not just to left-wing countries).

It is not accidental that the United States under Reagan has adopted a less liberal approach to requests by Third World countries for increases in IMF and World Bank loans to help them over the financial pressures of the current world economic recession. It is not accidental that the Western European countries are sympathetic to the Third World problems while Reagan's U.S. Administration distorts the reality of the financial and foreign exchange cash flow problems in the Third World by claiming that the root of the problem is irresponsible financial management. There has been certainly some of that but many of the countries which are on the verge of financial crisis have as creditable a record of financial and fiscal management as the United States under Reagan. Just how can one explain the debt and cash flow problems of South Korea in these terms? It is not accidental that Reagan has been reducing overall U.S. aid to the Third World.

Reagan's Role

President Reagan has systematically tried to downgrade and ignore North-South issues although the record shows that Third World countries have abandoned the militant bargaining posture of the earlier years and have become more accommodative to reasoned negotiations on most of those issues. Reagan has single-handedly savaged the international seabed authority by leading the Western nations and the industrial communist states reluctance to accept a body controlling real power over global economic resources and reflecting majority Third World control. Among these countries Reagan's administration has been the most hostile to the idea and the only party resolutely unwilling to settle the differences by genuine negotiations.

Reagan has personally led a shift in international lending agencies channeling resources to aid private sector development while frowning on countries with high levels of state initiative in economic management. The result is a drift toward real discrimination against countries with mixed and government-centered economies in a world in which the final word has not been written on what type of political economy is most suitable to different types of Third World countries. He has got away with this piece of arrogant dogmatism because so much of the Third World is dependent on these aid flows to pay their bills for imports.

Ronald Reagan has however succeeded in re-uniting the alliance of majority interests supporting liberal Democrats in the United States, and Jamaica would be well advised to prepare for the day when our love affair with Reagan shortly comes to an end when the Democrats take over the U.S. Presidency in 1984.

The paradox is that the liberal Democrats are likely to reduce rather than increase both regional aid and aid to Jamaica because they do not share Reagan's concern about threats to the United States from leftist countries and political tendencies. More importantly, under the liberal Democrats, the ideological divide in the region between the United States and Cuba is likely to be settled by negotiation. The impact is likely to be a drastic reduction in the U.S. perception of the strategic importance of Caribbean and Central American states.

The move by the PNP to hang on to the bandwagon of the U.S. liberal Democrats may help to restore our Third World image of and when the PNP comes to power, but that move is not likely to keep intact the large scale flow of aid we have received from America's most anti-Third World President in the post-war period.

U.S.-Jamaican foreign policies have unfortunately become entangled in party politics both here and in the United States. The Democrats and the PNP are hostile to Reagan's political policies in the region. The liberal Democrats are warm to close relationships with non-aligned tendencies represented by leaders like Manley. The conservative Republicans see non-alignment as equivalent to communism and are warm to the JLP's anti-communist position. The JLP has no warm support among liberal Democrats because of the pro-Reagan

link and the conservative Republicans are hostile to political tendencies in the region that are to the left of the political center. Perhaps we need a period of JLP rule in Jamaica and Democratic rule in the United States or Republican U.S. rule and PNP rule in Jamaica to force these political parties to re-establish a stable nation-to-nation link of policies between Jamaica and the United States that are independent of party politics and the fluctuating political fortunes that are tied to it. Perhaps only then will it be possible for our respective foreign policies to have some coherence.

CSO: 3025/1158

MUNROE CALLS FOR UNITY OF 'PROGRESSIVE FORCES'

FL231933 Bridgetown CANA in English 1733 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 23 Sep, CANA--Trevor Munroe, the general secretary of the Marxist Worker's Party of Jamaica (WPJ) has urged "the broadest unity" among the "progressive forces" here in the wake of efforts by the official opposition, the People's National Party (PNP) to distance itself from his organisation.

"Let it be understood that (?there is) unity and cooperation amongst progressive parties--the PNP and the WPJ--and amongst all classes feeling the whip-lash (of the policies of the administration of Prime Minister Edward Seaga)," Dr Munroe told reporters here.

The PNP, led by former prime minister, Michael Manley, had received critical support from the WPJ while in office, but party analysts now feel that there had been in public perception a "blurring of the lines" between their democratic socialist ideology and that of Marxism.

This, they argue contributed to their humiliating defeat in the October 1980 general elections, which were won by the pro-free enterprise, Jamaica Labour Party.

Asked why the WPJ had not been invited to the PNP's annual conference, Manley last week declared that the PNP dealt resolutely with any local organisation that contended with it for [word indistinct] power, and as such dealt resolutely with the WPJ.

Dr Munroe said that these marks had caused the "rich and powerful minority who (are) on the back of the people" to feel happier about the PNP (and) to "strengthen the false belief amongst genuine (progressives) [words indistinct] wrong with the PNP government was that it was too left, too progressive instead of not being firm enough against the elite minority sabotaging the progress of the Jamaican people."

He rejected suggestions that communism and the PNP's leftist image caused it to lose the government. He said that in the constituencies in which the WPJ had campaigned "at the official request of the PNP" the swing against Manley's party was not as great. "The fact is that instead of our Communist Worker's

Party of Jamaica causing the PNP to lose votes, we brought them a number of votes which they would not otherwise have got," Dr Munroe said.

The PNP lost office because of the "fierceness of the imperialist destabilisation of the government from outside and inside Jamaica," the "softness of the response of the Manley government, its failure to stand firm" against the International Monetary Fund, thereby bringing down massive economic hardship on the poor, the WPJ leaders said.

Munroe noted that fundamental differences existed between the PNP and the WPJ because of their ideologies, but said that neither the PNP's principles and objectives nor the WPJ's [word indistinct] socialist programmes could be attained "so long as Jamaica remains dependent on imperialism," and "under the rule of the less than five percent oligarchy."

Our party could be itself overcome imperialism and the oligarchy on its own, Dr Munroe said.

CSO: 3025/1159

SEAGA REVISES PROJECTED ECONOMIC GROWTH

FL172245 Bridgetown CANA in English 1754 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 17 Sep CANA--Jamaica has revised downwards the four per cent economic growth projected for this fiscal year, but Prime Minister and Minister of Finance Edward Seaga said today the movement will still be positive.

"No, we will not expect to have a 4.0 per cent growth," Mr Seaga said in reply to journalists' questions here. "What we expect to have is positive growth."

He expected an accurate prediction of the GDP rise for the fiscal year--ending next March--will be made in the National Planning Agency's first-half economic and social survey, to be published within the next fortnight.

Last year the economy recorded a GDP growth of just under 2.0 per cent, its first positive movement in eight years.

It was planned that there would have been a 4.0 per cent expansion this year in keeping with targets worked out with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for a 12 per cent cumulative growth over three years.

Mr Seaga said the revision of the growth target was principally because of the down-turn in the mining sector (92 per cent bauxite and alumina), which has a heavy weight on the national economy.

The bauxite/alumina sector accounts for 75 per cent of the country's export earnings and the companies operating here pay the government a substantial production levy.

However, Mr Seaga said that because of the stagnation in the world economy, which has worked back to the Jamaica bauxite/alumina industry, "mining will show a substantial fall, perhaps as much as 20 per cent."

Last year 11.6 million tonnes of bauxite was mined here against the 12 million tonnes of 1980.

Mr Seaga said that despite the decline on mining, the government could still predict positive movement in the economy, because of the performance of other

sectors--though maybe not at some of the rate hoped because of the state of the world economy.

He said that all sectors of export agriculture were growing or stable, except cocoa, while construction was expected to show 25 per cent growth by the end of next March. There were 25,000 more people employed on construction sites at present than during 1981, he said.

Tourism arrivals had also grown by 34 per cent during the first half of the year, he disclosed.

He said that at the end of the fiscal year the country will show a surplus on balance payments.

"We are moving to reduce the deficit in the net international reserves by recording a surplus in the balance of payments," the prime minister said.

In June Jamaica's net international reserve stood at minus 1.2 billion dollars (one JCA dollar; 56 cents U.S.), and the opposition People's National Party (PNP) contended that this showed that the government's policy was to "borrow from Peter at higher rates to pay Paul."

The prime minister said that inflation would be contained to single digit (at 6.0 or 7.0 per cent) and there would be a further reduction in the current account deficit as a ratio of GDP.

Last year the current account deficit as a ratio of the GDP was 1.8 per cent, against 4.5 per cent two years ago.

"All positive indicators are moving in the right direction," he said.

However, that was not that there was not a long way to go toward economic recovery, but that there had been a turn-around, Mr Seaga noted.

On the issue of whether the island's dollar should be devalued, the prime minister dismissed the matter as "a non-debate."

The Jamaica economy had been doing all the things that would have strengthened the currency, he said.

The Jamaican dollar has parity of 1.78 dollars against the U.S. dollar, and some economists have argued that it should be devalued to bring it in line with the parallel or informal currency market.

Mr Seaga said that Jamaica was seeking to borrow U.S. 50 million dollars on the commercial money market this year, and although it was "almost silly for any country to go to the market at this time," because of the problems of Mexico and Argentina, Jamaica was "fairly confident."

Most of the work had already been completed with the syndicate of bankers, the prime minister said.

CSO: 3025/1158

BRIEFS

VAZ-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS TO FAR EAST--Kingston, Jamaica, 23 Sep, CANA--A 17-member Jamaican mission, led by industry and chamber minister, Douglas Vaz, has gone on a promotional and investment tour of Japan, South Korea, Singapore and Hong Kong, it has been announced here. The delegation comprising public and private sector officials will study the (?promotional) techniques of the Far Eastern countries, as well as interview prospective investors. It left yesterday. In Japan, Mr Vaz will also address a symposium on prospects for natural resource development in Latin America in the 1980's on behalf of Jamaica's Prime Minister Edward Seaga. Jamaica under the Seaga government has identified Singapore and South Korea as the economic models it would like to copy and before leaving, Mr Vaz described the Far Eastern countries as "the most successful in the world." Prime Minister Seaga has said that Jamaica will be looking to the East for investment and was re-orienting its policies to deal with this. The countries of the Pacific would be the economic forces by the end of this century, shifting the balance from the Atlantic, Mr Seaga predicted after a tour of the Far East last year. [Text] [FL231952 Bridgetown CANA in English 1912 GMT 23 Sep 82]

REYNOLDS LAYOFFS, PRODUCTION CUTBACK--Kingston, Jamaica, 2 Sep, CANA--Reynolds Jamaica mines last night announced that it would layoff 75 per cent of its 600-member work force from the start of October and reduce its annual bauxite production 50,000 tonnes or 18 per cent of capacity. The company, which is 51 per cent owned by Jamaica but managed by its parent concern, said the action was being forced by the declining market because of the low world demand for aluminum. Last November Reynolds announced that it would lay-off 50 per cent of its staff because of low market demand, but stayed the decision when the government announced that the U.S. Government was purchasing 1.6 million tonnes of ore for its strategic mineral stockpile. The soft market for bauxite is severely affecting Jamaica and in the first half of this year output was down 26.7 per cent on the corresponding period in 1981. Total bauxite production for 1982 has been targeted by the Jamaica Bauxite Institute at 9.0 million tonnes, which would be a drop of more than 22 per cent on last year's figure. [Excerpts] [FL231944 Bridgetown CANA in English 1636 GMT 23 Sep 82]

NEW RADIO STATION--Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation Radio Central is now officially on the air. Following a period of regular test transmissions, the station had its first broadcast on Monday, 6 September. Broadcasts can now be heard between 5:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. Mondays to Fridays on 790 KZ. On "Country Radio" (as Radio Central is called) priority is given to agriculture, education, health, nutrition and family planning. USAID has been assisting the JBC in this endeavour. Residents of Manchester, Clarendon, St Elizabeth, St Ann, Telawny and St Catherine are now invited to "come to Country, come to Central--JBC Radio Central. [Text] [FL220055 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 16 Sep 82 p 5]

CSO: 3298/1103

D'ESCOTO DISCUSSES ISRAELI, U.S. ROLE IN LEBANON

LD171504 Kuwait KUNA in English 1126 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Managua, Nicaragua, 17 Sep (KUNA)--Nicaragua's Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto has labelled the recent violence in Lebanon as "the product of U.S. policy in that region."

In an exclusive interview with KUNA, D'Escoto said the United States has rendered the United Nations incapable of dealing with the crisis in Lebanon, by persistently using its veto power in the Security Council to prohibit the passage of measures reprimanding Israel for its aggressive behavior.

Speaking for the first time to an Arab news agency, the Nicaraguan foreign minister went on to label Israel's actions in Lebanon as "atrocious," and explained Nicaragua's recent breaking of diplomatic relations with Israel as necessary.

"We broke relations with Israel in view of this terrible situation they have created in Lebanon," D'Escoto said. "We believe it to be the most atrocious action of any nation since the days of Hitler. And so we went ahead and formalized the rupture of relations."

The foreign minister reiterated his belief that the U.S. has attempted to manipulate the United Nations in an attempt to resolve the crisis in Lebanon to the satisfaction of the Reagan administration.

"I think the most lamentable situation is the very fact that the United States has tried to destroy the United Nations," he said. "It has tried to destroy the most important instrument that the United Nations has for the preservation of peace in the world, which is the Security Council. Because, after all, it is publicly known--the position of the United States, that is--where they are committed to use the veto power, or, better, to abuse the veto power, to prevent any condemnation of Israel."

D'Escoto noted that "the United States is committed to prohibit any application of sanctions to Israel. This gives Israel a carte blanche to do whatever they want to do. They don't have to worry about the United Nations."

The Nicaraguan official went on to say he considered it "lamentable" that the United States is willing to isolate itself in the Security Council by constantly "siding with Israel, its puppet, for the deepening of U.S. hegemony in the Middle East."

When asked about the recent assassination of Lebanon's President-Elect Bashir al-Jumayyil and reports of a new Israeli offensive in Beirut, D'Escoto told KUNA, "You will continue to see the United Nations and the Security Council unable to function, because the United States continues to claim that it, and itself alone, is the savior of the world, and that it can do best what all other countries of the United Nations are unable to do, because they do not understand."

The foreign minister said "The United States is the only one that has been given from above the wisdom and understanding to preserve peace, as far as it's concerned. And what they are doing is ensuring that there will not be peace, because justice has not been rendered to the Palestinian people."

D'Escoto continued, "I think that it is high time the United States allowed the United Nations to play the role that it alone can play in preserving peace in the world, and particularly in the Middle East."

The United States needs to learn that simply because it is a wealthy and powerful nation, it is not the only power in the world capable of pursuing peace, the foreign minister said.

"On the contrary, [words indistinct] the U.S. is fomenting injustice and aiding terrorism. The United States talks a lot about terrorism, but there is no more terrorist power in the world than Israel. This bombing of Beirut itself is a terrorist, genocidal type of act, and you're seeing the results of U.S. policy in the region right now."

CSO: 3020/176

RAMIREZ MAKES SPEECH ON ANNIVERSARY OF CDS

PA170056 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0300 GMT
16 Sep 82

[Speech by Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, at a 9 September ceremony in Managua commemorating the fourth anniversary of the Sandinist Defense Committees (CDS)--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] This meeting, which represents large sectors of the Nicaraguan people organized in the CDS, takes place at a time when our country simultaneously faces a serious economic crisis and the aggressive attitude of U.S. imperialism.

The world is today living through one of the most difficult and crucial times of this century. The economic crisis appears to be more dramatic and acute than that of 1929. An economic recession is already evident. Unemployment is affecting even the rich countries--10 million are unemployed in the U.S., which constitutes 10 percent of its productive force. Many large factories are closing down, such as the [name indistinct] with 120,000 workers. Over 400 medium-sized enterprises closed down in 1 week in the United States. Banks are closing in Europe. There is inflation. All of this adds up to more hunger, more misery, and higher indebtedness for the poor nations of our Third World.

This crisis has hit our country. We are still a part of the international capitalist economy that is affected by this serious crisis. Most of our products still go to the markets where Somozism used to sell them. These markets pay us the hunger prices being paid for all poor nations for products such as cotton, coffee, tobacco, sugar and meat. A pound of sugar in the international market this week sold for 6 cents, when a year ago it sold for 40 cents. This means we are selling a pound of sugar in the international market for 6 cents that cost us 17 cents to produce.

The Dominican Republic and other sugar-producing countries have closed down their largest mills because they cannot continue to absorb such losses.

The Latin American foreign debt exceeds \$350 billion. There are countries of Latin America, such as Argentina and Costa Rica, that have stopped paying their foreign debts. During the recent meeting in Canada of the members of

the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, our country through our finance minister was honored to represent all Latin American countries, Spain and the Philippines, to address the assembly in the name of the hemisphere. There, in the name of all Latin American nations, Nicaragua brought forth these problems and the need for international justice in the prices at which our products are bought in the international market, and we exhorted the financial organizations to provide greater resources to support the development of the poor nations in the present crisis.

We must say that some of the capitalist nations showed some understanding of our problems--but not the U.S. Government, which opposed any type of concession to the poor nations. This means that the crisis at the international level will become more serious and dramatic in the coming months.

The U.S. thesis is that the world economy will recover by itself, but this is not true. We are the ones suffering the effects of this crisis. For us it is not merely a crisis of figures, but one that affects our production and our domestic economy.

While we are suffering the consequences of the economic crisis and an extremely aggressive attitude on the part of the Reagan administration--which it does not display against any other Latin American country except Cuba--we must realize that a country in a revolutionary process has several ways of confronting an economic crisis that are different from countries that have only their traditional economic systems and where interests promoted by the state are not those of the people but of certain groups.

In facing this economic crisis and the threat of aggression, our country has the advantage of one factor, a decisive and basic factor, which is the force of the people, organized in the CDS, without which it would be impossible to achieve the solutions, progress and changes we propose to carry out in Nicaragua.

Recently we read a news dispatch from the United States on a survey conducted with U.S. banks by a financial publication to obtain their opinion on who were the worst debtors in the world. We read that these banks, to which we are paying on schedule, declared that their blacklist included Nicaragua, Zaire, Uganda and other African countries. We must then ask ourselves if all the sacrifices we are making to meet our commitments on time are worth it if we are going to be included, regardless, in that blacklist, and since they are not willing to grant us additional resources to confront our production problems.

These are problems, unresolved questions that we present to our people to be analyzed, thought about and weighed because a time will come when it will be necessary to take a position, to make a resolution in this regard. This thought and reflection is being done at this time not just by Nicaragua, but also by many countries that are in an equal or worse situation.

We have already said that we have resources with which to face a crisis. They are exhaustible. [as heard] They are the resources that come from the

strength and the popular will organized around the revolution. Very few countries that have consolidated their revolutions or that are experiencing revolutionary processes have this formidable strength. No government plan, no material achievement of the revolution in this country would have been possible so far without that support of the organized people's will: the literacy crusade, the health campaigns, the new housing projects, the programs for the transformation of the slum areas, revolutionary vigilance, the organization of the voluntary police force, our defense and our national security are all based on this organized people's will.

The members of the CDS should be active agents of revolutionary truth and discipline. While it is true that they are obliged to participate conscientiously and effectively in the ideological struggle, to denounce the enemies of the revolution and to isolate and point them out in order to limit the opportunities of the counterrevolution, they are also obliged to understand the complexity of our revolutionary process. At the same time that they act firmly against the counterrevolution and its agents, they must be sufficiently broadminded to discern and understand those who are mistakenly neutral and those who are our true enemies. In the case of those who are mistaken, those who are vacillating or who remain neutral, the obligation of the CDS members is not to expel them, but to attract them to the revolution. Their obligation is to add, not to subtract. In fact, rather than adding, they should multiply so that by the next anniversary assembly we will be able to say that instead of half a million members the CDS has 550,000, 600,000 or 700,000 members, that is, that 200,000 or 300,000 more members have been won over by intelligence, persuasion, conviction, or example, and above all by revolutionary love for our people. [applause]

The moral and political values of a CDS member rule out sectarianism or the harassment of anyone who does not think as we do, as long as this person does not maintain an openly counterrevolutionary attitude. A fraternal, open attitude is a basic requirement for a CDS member, particularly in the area in which he is active, his neighborhood, the area in which he lives. The home of every CDS member should have an open door in order to convince and persuade others. In this area, we must closely resemble those pastors who go from door to door offering their message, without caring if doors are slammed in their faces. We must understand that this is the active role of a revolutionary: to convince others and get them to join. [passage omitted]

CSO: 3010/2362

CORDOVA RIVAS STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF PEACE

PAL60055 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Speech by junta member Rafael Cordova Rivas at a ceremony marking the 126th anniversary of the Battle of San Jacinto at the San Jacinto Hacienda--live or recorded]

[Text] One hundred and twenty-six years ago, Nicaragua was faced with a political situation of intervention similar to that which it is facing today with the Central American and international political panorama. At that time, (Francisco Castrellon) made deals with the imperialist filibuster, just as the Honduran Gen Gustavo Alvarez is now making deals with the filibusters from the north. [applause]

It does not matter if the United States gives our Honduran brothers \$9, \$19 or \$21 million to serve as a base for attacks against Nicaragua. They will not prevail against the Nicaraguans. They will not prevail against the people of Sandino. They will not prevail against [words indistinct]. [applause]

We note that on these occasions, we Nicaraguans have demonstrated monolithic (?unity). We note that a Nicaraguan launched the Masaya Proclamation, which said [words indistinct]: In those circumstances, I could not hesitate to accept, because I could not leave the government when the independence of my country is in imminent danger. On the contrary, I will do everything possible to defend such a holy cause; and even if I do not have the necessary ability, I do have a heart that belongs entirely to my fatherland. We Sandinists say that our entire lives belong to the fatherland. [applause; shouting of slogan: They shall not pass]

On various occasions, members of the government junta and of the National Directorate have said that we want peace. We do not want to (?fight) against any country. We do not want any country to make war against us. We want peace. Peace is the most precious gift that nature has given to man to allow him to perform, produce and live happily in my country.

We need international peace (?to overcome) the many disasters such as the war, the earthquake, the floods and the present drought. We need that peace.

In addition to international peace, we also need domestic peace. We recall that on 12 September 1856, a national unity agreement was signed. We need to accept political pluralism. We need, as the democratic coordinating board (?is demanding), the political parties law, the law of municipalities, the issuance of identity cards, the electoral law, the electoral tribunal and the draft of the socialist constitution for Nicaragua, in order to have an orderly country with a proper constitution. [applause]

We, the members of this government and of the FSLN Directorate, want peace with the brother people of Honduras, over there where a U.S. military fortress is being built, where the weapons of the Honduran Army have been changed for some purpose, where military airports are being built for some purpose. However, we don't want war with Honduras. We don't want to fight with our brothers. We do not want Central American blood to be shed. We want the true inciters to come, those who are instigating this war in Central America. We want the gringos to come again, as they came in 1856, as they came in 1912, as they came in 1926, because we want to defeat them (?now) as we have always defeated them. [applause, shouting of slogans]

We are a peaceful people [words indistinct], but if they attack us if some enemy force crosses our borders, that enemy force will be defeated. If they manage to create a conflict in Central America, which we don't want, we will set Central America on fire, so that the historical responsibility of U.S. imperialism will be noted. [applause]

We have the means to do it, because the peoples of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica are on the side of the Nicaraguan revolutionary government of Sandinism. [applause]

The servile, surrendering, exploitative governments that are still living in the past century should not think that they can come to Nicaragua and harm the Sandinist revolution, when the Sandinist revolution is a definitive thing that is a part of history and is irreversible. [applause]

They are threatening us with their modern weapons. They are threatening us with [words indistinct]. They are threatening us with those airports. They are threatening us with the rifles [words indistinct] the counterrevolution. They are threatening to kill our children, our wives, our parents, all the men and women of this land.

However, we place our trust in the people. Our strategy is that of having the people in arms: the Sandinist people's army, the border guards, the militias, the reserve battalions; and thus, having all the people in arms constitutes our strategy to defeat our enemy. [applause]

To other countries, to other governments, we make the same appeal that was made by Mora when Central America united against the U.S. invader, against the U.S. filibuster. Mora ended his proclamation as I am going to end this speech: All the loyal sons of Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras will march over that horde of bandits. Our cause is holy, our victory secure. God will give us victory and with it the peace, concord, freedom and unity of the great Nicaraguan family. Fatherland or death. [Crowd shouts: We will win]

NUNEZ MEETS PRIVATELY WITH ITALIAN LEADERS

PA171923 Managua Radio Dandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Rome--Carlos Nunez Tellez, president of the Nicaraguan State Council and Enrico Berlinguer, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party, met privately in Rome today. The two leaders discussed the present international situation, stressing the need to achieve peace in Central America.

Commander Nunez described the various attacks--military and against the Nicaraguan economy--promoted by the U.S. Government through its financing of the Somozist groups that today constitute a regular army at the Honduran-Nicaraguan border.

In the next few days, Commander Nunez will have private and separate meetings with Bettino Craxi, secretary general of the Italian Socialist Party, and with Agostino Casaroli, the Vatican's secretary of state.

Nunez is presently in Rome, heading the Nicaraguan delegation to the IPU Conference.

CSO: 3010/2362

ANTI-SANDINIST GROUPS ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

PA190553 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT
17 Sep 82

[Press communique issued by the Miskito, Sumu, Rama, Sandinist Unity; the Nicaraguan Democratic Union-Revolutionary Armed Forces of Nicaragua; the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement; and the Sandino Revolutionary Front; date and place not given--read by announcer]

[Text] In representation of the Miskito, Sumu, Rama, Sandinist Unity, MISURASATA; the Nicaraguan Democratic Union-Revolutionary Armed Forces of Nicaragua, UDN-FARN; the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, MDN; and the Sandino Revolutionary Front, FRS, in view of the reply to the Democratic Coordinating Board and the Democratic Conservative Party [PCD] to the proposal of agreements by the National Directorate, DN, of the FSLN, upon analyzing the current national situation we have agreed within our spirit of unity to present the following position:

1. We are convinced that in view of the often repeated historic experience there is no truth or honest intention in any of the proposals and commitments made by the DN of the FSLN. On the contrary, manipulations and tactical deceptions have been the common denominators of its agreements and actions.
2. To be totally naive and not know how to interpret the situation explained in the previous point only gives breathing room, time and space to the DN so that it can continue to consolidate its plans for greater political and military control.
3. As long as there is no real and effective press freedom in Nicaragua, everything done by the DN and the Cuban-style puppet government is a maneuver behind the backs of the Nicaraguan people.
4. In view of the admixture existing between the government and party organizations, their shady and unstable representation, their contradictions and their self-serving interests, none of them can have responsibility, seriously take command or fulfill promises. In Nicaragua, there is no clear national mandate.

5. We warn the Democratic Coordinating Board and the PCD that their good intentions only help feed the machinery of deceit installed by the DN of the FSLN. In this way, they would be backing an armed minority maintained in power by the Cuban intervention in our fatherland. They would be adopting an antidemocratic, antipopular and imperialist position. They would be projecting to the people an illusion of the national situation, when the current reality is systematic repression, ideological impositions, advancing totalitarianism and destruction of the people and culture of the Miskitos, Sumus and Ramas, destruction that has already reached the very heart of our nationality: the heroic peoples of Monimbo and Subtiava. The people would be forced to view this attitude as a betrayal and to identify you as accomplices, with all the consequences that this entails.

6. In view of the fact that the people and their domestic problems were not mentioned in the Democratic Coordinating Board's and the PCD's cautious document of reply to the DN of the FSLN, the document gives the impression of being an artifact of the Somozist era and a ghostly and [word indistinct] repetition of Zancudismo [term referring to false opposition to Somozism during Somozist times], which brings to the memory of Nicaraguans the shameful pacts of the past. Those pacts were always reached against and behind the backs of the people so that some would control everything and others would get only crumbs.

7. We will not permit the people to fall into the trap of reaching the conclusion that the only two alternatives left to Nicaragua are the national guard, GN, and the National Directorate, DN. We are duty bound to frustrate this maneuver, which is part of a strategy. To believe in it is to open the door to the reconsolidation of the genocidal national guard or to make everlasting the totalitarianism of the National Directorate promoted by the Cubans. In this way, U.S. imperialism would be given on a silver platter another opportunity to intervene in our country.

Only with clear, firm, democratic and truly Sandinist positions that are made known to the people can we all confront the interventionist totalitarianism in Nicaragua. With this alternative, which we have made our own, and with the people, who know that this is their solution, we will achieve peace.

8. We are duty bound to make the Democratic Coordinating Board and the PDC aware of the country's somber outlook. The DN of the FSLN, serving imperialist interests to remain in power, has been increasingly turning Nicaragua into a factor of destabilization and danger in Central America and the Caribbean. This criminal attitude threatens all those brother peoples with war. Honoring real Sandinism, we note that the sovereignty of a people is not open to discussion. We must responsibly and courageously understand that as long as the fatherland is intervened there can be no peace. We must never forget that there is no foreign master without a national servant. Without totalitarianism and without a return to the past!

[Signed] Brooklyn Rivera for MISURASATA, Alfonso Robelo Callejas for the MDN, Fernando "El Negro" Chamorro for the UDN-FARN and Eden Pastora Gomez for the FSR.

ANTI-SANDINISTS ON MEXICAN-VENEZUELAN PROPOSAL

PA260020 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT
23 Sep 82

[Communique issued by the Miskito, Sumu, Rama, Sandinist Unity; the Nicaraguan Democratic Union-Revolutionary Armed Forces of Nicaragua; the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement; and the Sandino Revolutionary Front, "Somewhere in Central America," on 22 September--read by announcer]

[Text] After thoroughly analyzing the views expressed in a letter to the U.S. president by Presidents Jose Lopez Portillo and Luis Herrera Campins of the fraternal nations of Mexico and Venezuela, our organizations--Miskito, Sumu, Rama, Sandinist Unity, MISURASATA; the Nicaraguan Democratic Union-Revolutionary Armed Forces of Nicaragua, UDN-FARN; the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, MDN; and the Sandino Revolutionary Front, FRS--deem it necessary as Nicaraguans, as Central Americans and as democrats to express certain views that we are sure, will help to give firm and realistic foundations to the proposal for the search of peace in Central America. Thus, the proposal will be placed in its proper perspective.

1. We not only accept any alternative that can lead to true peace but deem it our unavoidable duty to support and promote such an alternative. The search for peace is the *raison d'etre* of our organizations and our alliance. The theoretical concept of this obligation to peace has always been and continues to be our fundamental goal. No responsible person or organization can doubt this. We are aware that the social imbalance resulting from the methodical exploitation and imperialist plundering to which our peoples have been subjected throughout their history is the origin and the very essence of the tensions in the area. In this context, these are realities that we are obliged to face, as revolutionaries who are anxious for justice and peace. Each people, in accordance with their own characteristics and conditions, must shake off these leeches in their own way. True leaders must understand the full scope of this fact if they are to succeed in this difficult task, where so many have been lost in the tangles of opportunism, romantic naivete, betrayal, the loss of perspective, geopolitical complexity and a good many other historical traps. There are no wholesale solutions or prefabricated formulas. It is necessary to have an honest spirit, ability, the desire to exert effort and originality. These attributes come only through independent thinking, through the self-determination of the peoples.

3. [number as heard] The Soviet-Cuban intervention in Nicaragua obstructs and paralyzes any path to any search for solutions. It is a straitjacket preventing any possible dialectical development of the Nicaraguan revolution. It is the sole moving force for the criminal plan of those who want to return to the past and it enforces the blindness of the most reactionary U.S. sectors. The Soviet-Cuban intervention in Nicaragua produces an artificial venue for the East-West conflict in which the dead are Latin Americans, naturally. Time is making it possible to consolidate a circle of oppression from which it will be increasingly difficult to escape. With the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution, full of promises of freedom, justice, social progress and democracy, expectations were created in the area that conditions suitable to rapid political and social development would be created. However, to the extent that our revolution has been diverted from the original course outlined by the people and inspired by General Sandino's authentic views--becoming a totalitarian process that serves the Soviets and the Cubans--these expectations have become confrontations.

4. Peace in Central America can only be achieved by creating conditions of welfare, stability, social justice and freedom in Nicaragua; by recovering the original revolutionary model, the only democratic process that, given Central America's current conditions can resolve the real issues that produce our countries' internal instability. Peace in Central America would be incomplete if achieved solely [words indistinct] treaties, pacts and international goodwill, without solving our countries' internal problems.

5. In the case of our homeland, Nicaragua, this possibility has become (?an illusion), for although it is true that the FSLN Directorate pretends to be seeking an external agreement, today, as in the past, it refuses to lay the fundamental groundwork for real democracy in Nicaragua. While resorting to deception and delaying tactics, the FSLN's totalitarian directorate has rejected all peaceful solutions to domestic problems. Among other suggestions, it has rejected the proposal for national unity put forward by the independent political parties at the COPPPAL [Permanent Conference of Latin American Political Parties] meeting in Panama in November 1981. It has rejected the Democratic Coordinating Board's proposal to achieve peace in Central America that was proffered in March 1982. Similarly, it manipulated and failed to comply with the agreements reached at the forum for the discussion of national problems.

For these reasons, we charge today that by resorting to the same tactics, the FSLN Directorate claims to be seeking or to support honest and democratic initiatives made by fraternal countries like Mexico and Venezuela in an effort to gain time and to consolidate its totalitarian power. The proposals contained in the letter sent by the Mexican and Venezuelan presidents do not reflect, however, our people's current reality: general repression, the elimination of freedom of the press and of movement, attacks on the church and the extermination of the Indian peoples who live on the Atlantic coast. Even more serious, the fact that our country is exposed to political economic and military intervention by the Soviet Union and its satellites is being ignored. This intervention (?directly) affects the peoples of Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Costa Rica and Panama.

7. [number as heard] Although our democratic organizations endorse all genuine efforts to achieve peace in the area, we are sure that a people who are subject to foreign meddling are incapable of achieving domestic peace, which is the essential basis of regional peace. We affirm that our freedoms cannot be held hostage by foreign geopolitical interests or subjected to pacts or treaties that were reached behind the people's backs. We cannot accept the sacrifice and slavery of an entire people on behalf of an artificial international peace.

8. How can we believe that the totalitarians in the FSLN Directorate are interested in our country's welfare and in building true democracy when they have failed to fulfill the [word indistinct] stipulated at the 17th OAS consultative meeting; when they [word indistinct] and defend Soviet-Cuban occupation of our homeland; when they daily intensify the state-party-army confusion; when they continue to violate all of the Nicaraguan people's freedoms; when they continue to harass the churches and to slay the Indian brothers, Miskitos, Sumus and Ramas; when they continue to repress the Indian communities in Monimbo and Subtiava; when they continue to lead the country toward bankruptcy through their dishonesty, incapacity, abuse of power, exploitation and coercion of the workers?

If peace is to be established, there (?can be no) one-way roads, just as there can be no national peace through foreign solutions. We must be careful, lest the efforts for peace become maneuvering instruments for the great powers, which so often begin by conducting sterile negotiations only to end up later in war.

Without totalitarianism or a return to the past.

[Dated] 20 September 1982, year of democratic unity.

[Signed] Brooklyn Rivera, for MISURASATA
Fernando "El Negro" Chamorro, for UDN-FARN
Alfonso Robelo C., for MDN
Eden Pastora G., for FRS

CSO: 3248/17

ANTI-SANDINIST GROUPS ANNOUNCE ALLIANCE

PA270118 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT
25 Sep 82

[Communique issued by the Miskito, Sumu, Rama, Sandinist Unity; the Nicaraguan Democratic Union-Revolutionary Armed Forces of Nicaragua; the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement; and the Sandino Revolutionary Front, "Somewhere in Central America," on 23 September--read by announcer]

[Text] Year of democratic unity,

Unity proclamation

To our Nicaraguan brothers and peoples of the world:

After a thorough and conscientious process marked by talks and analyses of our homeland's situation and its consequences for Central America, our organizations--Miskito, Sumu, Rama, Sandinist Unity, MISURASATA; the Nicaraguan Democratic Union-Revolutionary Armed Forces of Nicaragua, UDN-FARN; the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, MDN; and the Sandino Revolutionary Front, FRS--have decided that it is a historic and immediate duty to reach an understanding and to unify our efforts, so that together we may seek and find a true peaceful solution for Nicaragua.

We have organized this unity in response to the concerns and demands expressed by our rank and file--which represent all sectors of our people--and because we share fundamental social, political and programmatic points. In this way, the democratic recovery of the Nicaraguan revolution can be accomplished within the framework of the beliefs of Gen Augusto C. Sandino and Dr Pedro Joaquin Chamorro.

This unity integrates our organizations into a single structure. Each of them, however, will preserve its current identity, so that this can become an indivisible alliance.

This alliance will be open for all progressive and democratic revolutionary forces with sufficient proven popular representativity that are committed to the cause of rescuing the Nicaraguan revolution's original plan.

Our union will be known as the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, [Alianza Revolucionaria Democratica] Arde.

Without totalitarianism or a return to the past.

[Signed] Brooklyn Rivera, for MISURASATA
Fernando "El Negro" Chamorro, for UDN-FARN
Alfonso Robelo C., for MDN
Eden Pastora G., for FRS

CSO: 3248/17

CLANDESTINE RADIO ON TRAINING PROGRAM IN CUBA

PA232325 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT
21 Sep 82

[Text] Sources connected with members of our country's army have told this station that several Costa Ricans are being trained in Cuba on secret espionage service. These citizens were sent by the nine commanders from Managua as part of the agreement with Cuba and the Soviet Union to destabilize Central America. The exact number of Costa Ricans sent to Cuba was not determined, but it was established that they number more than 120 and that they were recruited by Nicaraguan state security agents who work in Costa Rica.

We were also told that approximately 600 Hondurans have already returned to Managua after completing their training in Cuba. They will be introduced into Honduras through various border areas.

The spokesman who reported this to Voice of Sandino said that Nicaragua is responsible for recruiting Central American citizens in the different countries of the area, who are then sent to Cuba. Upon their return they will be sent back to their respective countries to destabilize their governments.

Regarding the Costa Rican youths, they were already trained in our homeland, near Xiloa Lake and the northern mountains, where there is a mined sector that is off limits to any peasant or vigilant citizen.

CSO: 3248/17

RADIO BROADCASTS FDN PROCLAMATION

PA260005 (Clandestine) Radio 15 September in Spanish to Nicaragua 0230 GMT
23 Sep 82

[Text] An official proclamation addressed by the Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN] to the Nicaraguan people, the peoples and governments of Latin America and the democratic peoples of the world is being published by several area newspapers, a fact that constitutes broad international dissemination of the goals sought by the FDN, which is the Nicaraguan people's armed branch in their genuine war of liberation.

The FDR proclamation was broadcast to our people over the liberating waves of Radio 15 September, read by Jose Francisco Cardenal, coordinator of the FDN Political Board and a prominent member of the Nicaraguan private sector, who is struggling for democracy and freedom.

In its proclamation, the FDN establishes that it is a political and military movement composed of political, labor, student, professional, union and community organizations whose common denominator is a firm determination to liberate Nicaragua, our homeland, from the communist regime, which has increased our people's suffering. It is noted that we cannot permit the destruction of the family as an institution, the dissemination of hatred, the degradation of moral values, the manipulation of divine concepts and Christian beliefs and the institutionalized theft of private property.

The FDN believes that it is the undeniable duty of all Nicaraguans to fight, in every way possible, to rescue the homeland, because there can be no talks with those whose power is (?backed by weapons). We cannot reach just and lasting agreements with them, because they will not honor them. We cannot reach agreements with those who, claiming to represent the working class' interests, are in fact deceiving the workers and denying them all of the rights that they achieved in their struggle.

The FDN proclamation cites the murders, the disappearance of people for political or personal reasons, the unjust arrests and the violations of the Nicaraguans' basic rights. These acts run into the thousands.

At the same time, the FDN reports the terrible campaign of repression waged against the Indian communities in the Atlantic coast, particularly the

Miskitos, who have been displaced from their communities and are being constantly persecuted. The communist regime has even gone to the extreme of committing genocide.

The FDN tells the Nicaraguans and the world that the FSLN communist dictatorship is keeping thousands of compatriots in prisons for political reasons. They are being tortured and are kept in subhuman conditions, simply because they do not agree with the [words indistinct] that the regime is carrying out. This is also a part of the general process of spreading communism, which has reached such an extreme that certain clergymen are showed disrespect and are even attacked physically, because they are an inseperable obstacle to the dictatorship's Marxist-Leninist plans. Such sacreligious actions must be emphatically rejected and condemned.

To achieve Nicaragua's democratization, the FDN is on the warpath. It swears before God and the homeland that it will go to the final consequences in freeing Nicaragua from the detestable communist tyranny, so as to establish a government of true freedom, democracy, justice and brotherhood among all Nicaraguans in our homeland, a government that promotes a harmonious, friendly, respectful and constructive relationship of continental solidarity with all democratic countries and governments in our Central America.

CSO: 3248/17

DEMOCRATIC YOUTH CONDEMN 'MARXIST' FSLN

PA250223 (Clandestine) Radio 15 September in Spanish to Nicaragua 0230 GMT
23 Sep 82

[Text] In a communique issued somewhere in the fatherland, the Nicaraguan Democratic Youth, JDN, movement has reiterated its fundamentally democratic and nationalistic spirit and its total and absolute rejection of Marxist terrorism.

In its last communique, which was broadcast by Radio 15 September, the Democratic Youth Organization expressed its total support for the Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN] in its struggle against the oppression of communism. The young compatriots now denounce the fact that the Marxist terrorists in the Central American area loyally and unconditionally follow the FSLN Marxist dictatorship's communist guidelines, thus confirming the denunciations made by Radio 15 September, the official voice of the FDN, on previous occasions.

In its communique, the JDN states that all Nicaraguans, without exception or distinction, have risen in arms against the bloody Marxist-Leninist dictatorship, which is so savagely oppressing all of Nicaragua's citizens today. They patriotically emphasized that, just as we freed ourselves from Somoza's dictatorship, we Nicaraguans will be able to free ourselves from the communist dictatorship of the nine traitors who usurped the revolution.

Like Radio 15 September, the young Nicaraguans also denounce the infamous and subhuman conditions in which the nine keep thousands of political prisoners, along with the mass murders, the persecutions, the indiscriminate bombardments, the criminal concentration camps on the Atlantic coast and the genocide being perpetrated by the FSLN.

Finally, the country's youth warn all peoples of the free and democratic world against falling prey to Soviet imperialism, which is trying in every possible way to subjugate peoples and to sink them into [word indistinct] under the totalitarian burden of the hammer and sickle.

CSO: 3248/17

BRIEFS

ARGENTINE CORN DONATION--Domestic Trade Minister Dionisio Marengo yesterday announced that the country will soon receive 650,000 quintals of Argentine corn, including a 150,000-quintal donation, to supply our needs through the month of September. He also reaffirmed that the government will maintain subsidies on 13 consumer staples, but he said that due to the economic crisis many secondary consumer products will be in short supply in 1983. [Text] [Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 28 Aug 82 pp 1, 5 PA]

DAMAGED CROP REPLANTING--A total of 21,000 hectares of corn and bean crops that were destroyed by floods in May will be replanted with improved seed donated by the United Nations FAO. The FAO has donated 136 tons each of corn and bean seed, costing approximately \$250,000. The FAO is now seeking additional donations from friendly countries to supplement Nicaragua's fertilizer and insecticide needs for the 1982-1983 agricultural programs. [Text] [Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 25 Aug 82 p 10 PA]

NEW YOUTH MAGAZINE--LOS MUCHACHOS, a new youth magazine, has published its third issue. The 32-page magazine contains first-person accounts of revolutionary exploits as well as sections on poetry, songs, cartoons and other things. [Text] [Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 27 Aug 82 p 2 PA]

SPANISH AID GRANTED--Spain has granted a \$40 million credit line to Nicaragua, which may continue to draw upon it because Nicaragua pays its debts on time, Spanish Ambassador Mariano Baselga Mantecon has said. According to the ambassador, Spain will also help construct two grain storage centers. So far this year, it has donated \$3 million in spare parts, more of which are expected to arrive in the next few days. In addition there have been scholarships, donations and credit facilities for technical training. [Text] PA120255 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 Sep 82]

TAX REVENUE--Nicaragua's revenue office has collected a total of \$272 million in the first 4 months of this year. This figure represents 3 percent more than originally estimated. This office intends to collect a total of \$455 million by the end of the year. The government will use this money to subsidize the basic grains, and to finance communal works as well as housing, education and health projects. [Text] [PA120255 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 10 Sep 82]

FRENCH WHEAT DONATION--A donation consisting of 10,000 tons of wheat from the government and people of France has just arrived in Corinto, strengthening the friendly ties between European countries and the Sandinist People's Revolution. [Text] [PA180000 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1830 GMT 16 Sep 82]

CSO: 3010/2362

COUNTRY SECTION

ST LUCIA

BRIEFS

CUBAN TALKS WITH OFFICIALS--Castries, St Lucia, 17 Sep CANA--Cuba's Ambassador to Grenada and St Lucia Torres Rizo today wound up a two-day official visit here, during which bilateral relations between the two countries were discussed. The ambassador held talks with Governor-General Boswell Williams and officials of the government, including Prime Minister John Compton. [Text] [FL180105 Bridgetown CANA in English 2323 GMT 17 Sep 82]

CSO: 3025/1156

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